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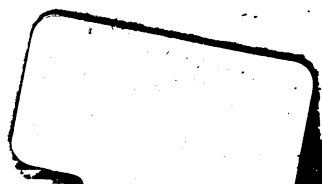
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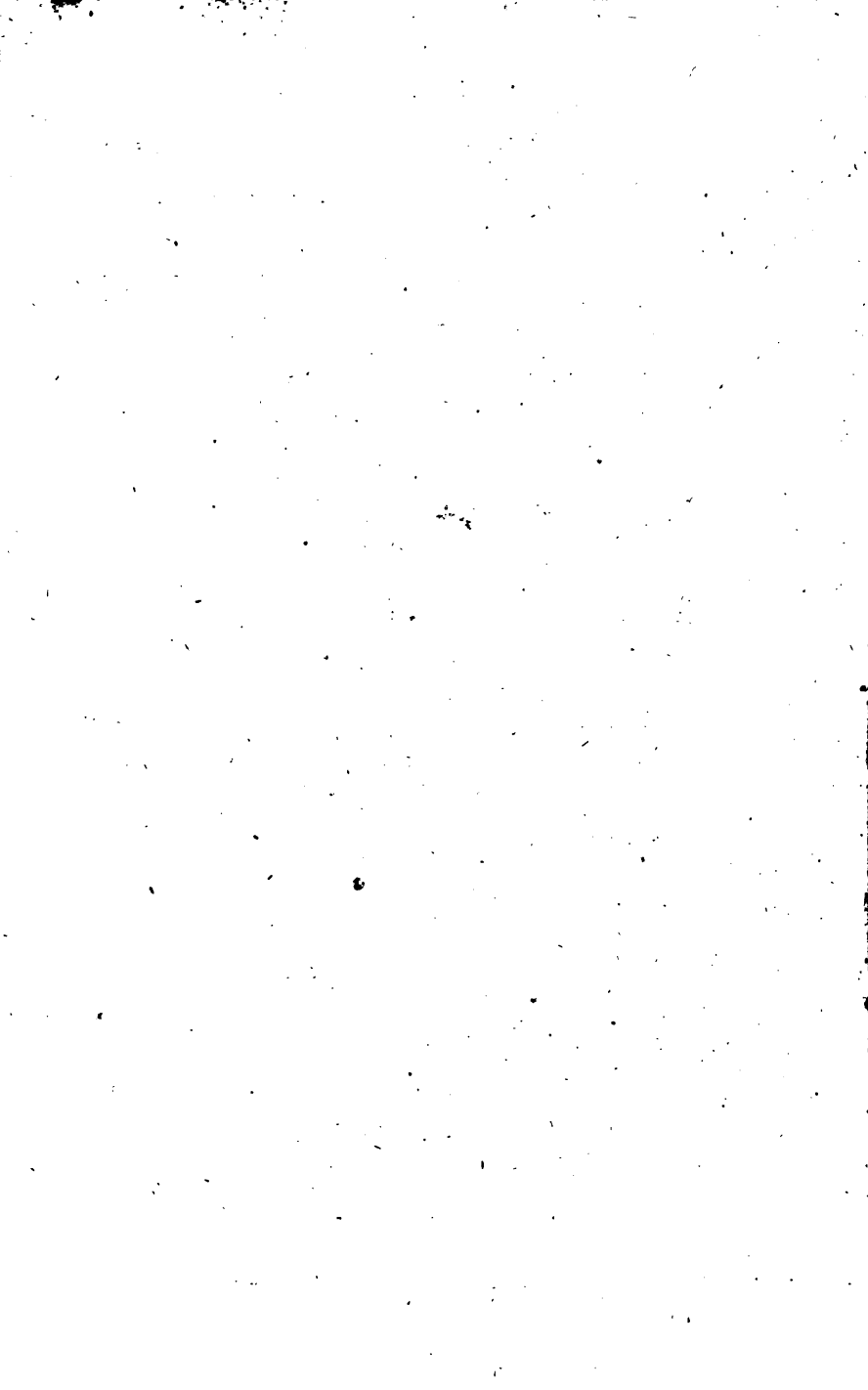
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T H E

MARINE VOLUNTEER:

CONTAINING

The Exercise, Firings, and Evolutions

O F A

BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

To which is added

SEA-DUTY and a SUPPLEMENT.

BY LIEUTENANT TERENCE O'LOGHLEN.

Terra, Marique, vincimus.

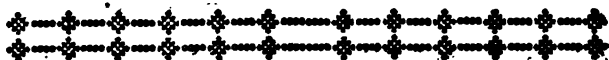
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T O
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
T H E
D U K E o f Y O R K.

S I R,

AS I have the Honour to be a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Marine Forces, I think it a Duty incumbent upon me, to use my best Endeavours to contribute to the Good of the Service in general, and the Corps I belong to in particular.

An ardent Desire to be useful in my Profession, has prompted me to under-

DEDICATION.

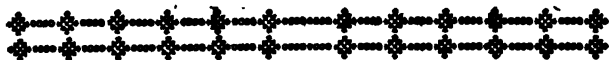
take a short Military Treatise, containing the Duty of a Battalion of Marines on Shore, and a Detachment at Sea; which I most humbly beg Leave to lay at your ROYAL HIGHNESS's Feet; and, I shall think myself amply rewarded if it merits your Approbation. I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect,

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS's

most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

Ter. O'Loghlen.



TO THE
OFFICERS
OF HIS
MAJESTY'S
MARINE FORCES.

GENTLEMEN,

I HOPE you will not look upon it as Presumption in me, tho' a Subaltern, to publish a Treatise of Military Discipline: It is confined to the Business of a single Battalion of Infantry on Shore, and the Duty of a Detachment of Marines on Board a Man of War; which every Man who has the Honour to carry the King's Commission ought to know, therefore the Attempt is not, in any Sense, above my Sphere.

Through-

DEDICATION.

Throughout this little Work, I have endeavoured to avoid Prolixity; but Repetitions could not be helped consistently with the Nature of the Subject.

I am well aware how easy it is to find Fault with, or condemn, a Treatise of this Kind, especially when it differs from the common Track; however, as it is a first Production, I flatter myself, you will make Allowances for its Errors and Incorrectness.

I was induced to this Undertaking by Motives of Zeal for his MAJESTY's Service, and my inviolable Attachment to the Marine Corps; for which Reason, I humbly beg Leave to recommend this little Book to the Protection of my Brother Officers. I have the Honour to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ter. O'Loghlen.

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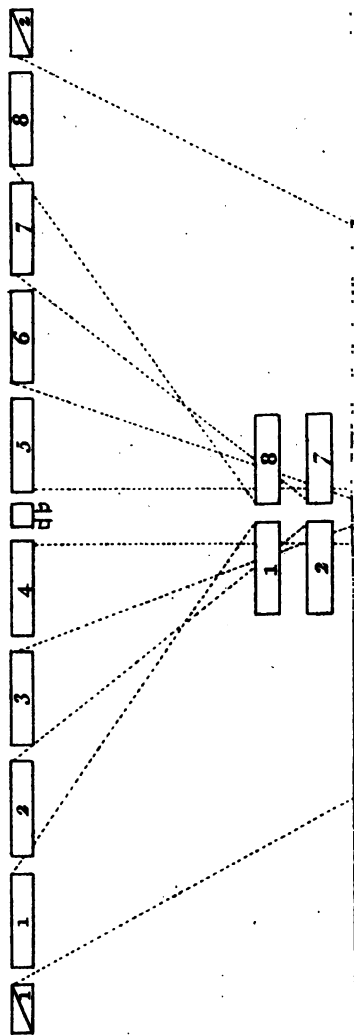
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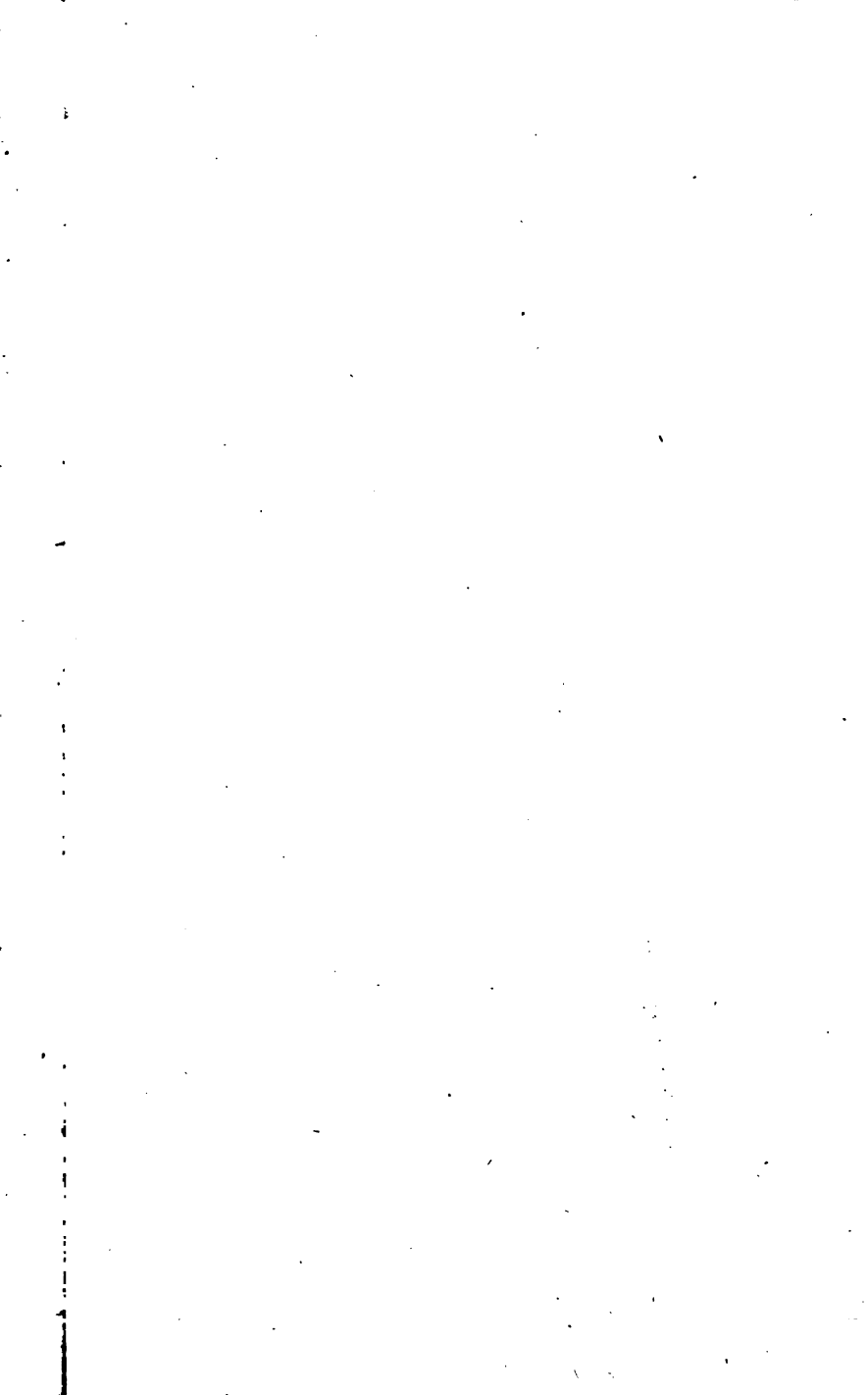
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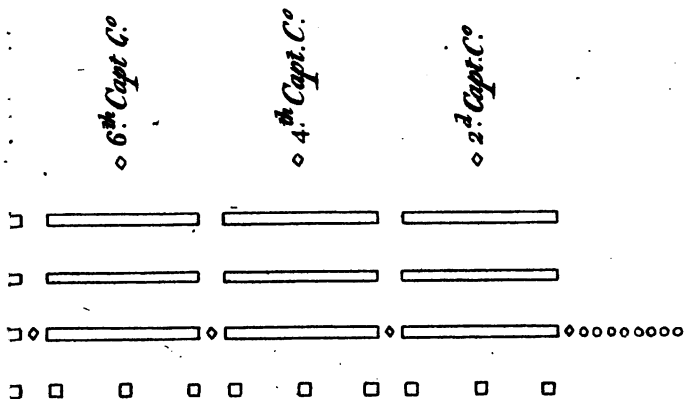
COLUMN form'd by SUB-DIVISIONS from.

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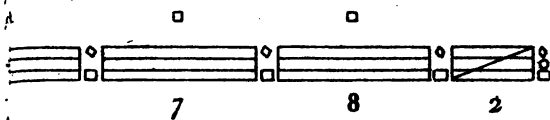


Plan 1. Fig. 1.



0 120 130 140 150 160 Paces or 320 Feet

Fig. 2.



T H E

Marine Volunteer :

A

T R E A T I S E

O F

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

C H A P T E R I.

A R T I C L E I.

Method of Training Recruits.

WHEN Recruits come to Quarters, they ought, (before they are supplied with Arms and Accoutrements,) to be taught to stand and walk in an erect, easy Attitude; they should know their Facings, Turnings, and Wheelings; the Distances of Ranks and Files, in close and open Order; and the

B Method

Method of changing Time in Marching : All which shall be mentioned, in their proper Places, respectively.

So soon as Men are armed and accoutred, they should be made expert in the Manual Exercise, before the Platoon Exercise is attempted ; and when they know the latter tolerably, they should burn Powder every Day, for a Week at least, before they are permitted to join the Battalion. This progressive Manner of inducting Recruits, is like giving short Lessons to School Boys ; and consequently, must be the best, and most expeditious Way, of instructing them in the Rudiments of their Duty.

The Articles of War ought to be frequently read to the Soldiers by the Drill Serjeant ; particularly, the Sections relating to Mutiny, Desertion, Disobedience of Orders, and Neglect of Duty ; which will prevent their pleading Ignorance, when they commit any military Misdemeanor.

V O L U N T E E R. 2

A R T I C L E II.

Distances of Ranks and Files.

IN drawing up any Number of Men for Exercise, or a Review, the Ranks are to be four Paces distant from each other, not more. When closed, to close Order, one Pace is the proper Distance to perform Firings, Evolutions, &c.

In both Cases, the Files ought to be as close as possible, so as to give the Whole Room enough to use their Arms. It is plain, that the more collected any Body of Men are, the better their Exercise and Firings will appear, provided they are not crouded, or do not incommode one another; and to the Marines, this Maxim is particularly useful, because they are often stinted in point of Room, on board Ships of War.

A R T I C L E III.

Position of a Soldier under Arms.

A SOLDIER under Arms must be silent, steady, and particularly attentive to the Words of Command; without which, it is impossible for him to perform his Exercise, Firings, and Movements, with any Degree of Exactness or Propriety. He is to stand straight, square, and firm, not making the least Motion with Head, Body, Hands, or Feet, but when ordered; his Toes turned outwards, the Heels in a Line, and an Hand's Breadth asunder, which is about four Inches*; the Musket carried perpendicularly, on the Left Shoulder, the Barrel to the Front, the But in the Left Palm, pressed close to the Body, a little below the Hip-Bone, the Fore Finger above the Swell; the Left Arm not extended, but with a little Reserve, in order to make every Motion convenient and easy to the Soldier.

* The modern Method of standing with the Heels close, I disapprove, because, I do not think it possible for a Man to stand so firm, as in the Manner prescribed, wherefore, he cannot handle his Arms with equal Dexterity.

A R T I C L E

ARTICLE IV.

MANUAL EXERCISE.

Rest your Firelocks.

(Three Motions.)

First Motion: **SEIZE** the Firelock under the Lock with the Right Hand, briskly; turn your Left Elbow square to the Front at the same Instant. Second Motion: Tell one, two: Come to your Recover, by raising the Piece nimbly from the Shoulder with the Right Hand; seize it with the Left at the Swell, and bring it to your Right Side, pressed to your Body, the Cock even with your Breast, the Barrel turned inwards to the Rear, and the Piece right up and down. Third Motion: Tell one, two: Come smartly to the Rest, by raising the Firelock about two Inches from your Body; sink it nimbly, so as to bring the back Part of the But close to the Inside of the Right Thigh, and the Barrel in the Hollow of the Shoulder. Keep the Musket perpendicular,

lar, the Breast full to the Front, and your Heels fast *.

Order your Firelocks.

(Three Motions.)

First Motion: Bring the Firelock to the Outside of your Right Thigh, sink it the Length of your Right Arm, without bending, and seize it briskly at the same Time with the Left Hand above the Swell. **Second Motion:** Tell one, two: Quit the Firelock with the Right Hand, and catch it again at the Sight, holding the Piece steady in both Hands. **Third Motion:** Tell one, two: Drop the Firelock smartly, the But on the Ground, close and even with the Right Toe; and at the same Time, bring the Left Hand Slap, with the Palm flat upon the Left Thigh.

* I differ in the two last Motions of the Rest from the present Method, I hope, for the better. My Recover is as graceful, and easier to the Soldier; and the third Motion is very preferable to the new Way, which is, to step back a full Hand's Breadth, with the Right Foot behind the Left Heel. In that Case, a Man must stand Side-ways, instead of standing square to the Front.

Ground

Ground your Firelocks.

(Four Motions.)

First Motion : Face to the Right on both Heels, slip your Right Toe behind the But, turning the Barrel to the Left, the Lock to the Rear, and the inside Flat of the But to the Front. Second Motion : Tell one, two : Step a full Pace to the Front with the Left Foot, slip the Right Hand to the Middle of the Barrel, lay the Musket on the Ground, Right Knee on the Lock, Left Palm on the Calf of the Left Leg, and look up. Third Motion : Tell one, two : Rise briskly to your former Posture, the Palm of the Right Hand to the Front, and the Arm extended. Fourth Motion : Tell one, two : Face to the Left upon both Heels, which brings you to your proper Front, both Palms flat upon the Thighs.

Take up your Firelocks.

(Four Motions.)

The first and second Motions to be done as in Grounding. Third Motion : Tell one, two : Raise the Firelock from the

Ground, stand upright and steady, holding it at the Swell. Fourth Motion: Tell one, two: Seize the Firelock as quick as possible with the Right Hand, near the Muzzle; turn the Barrel to the Rear, the Lock to the Right, and bring the Right Foot to its former Place.

Rest your Firelocks.

(Three Motions.)

First Motion: Quit the Firelock with your Right Hand, catch it again briskly at the Swell. Second Motion: Tell one, two: Raise the Firelock, so as to bring the Lock as high as the Waist-Belt, and seize it with the Left Hand, about the Middle of the Swell. Third Motion: Tell one, two: Come to your Rest briskly, by quitting the Firelock with the Right Hand, and catching it nimbly under the Lock.

Shoulder your Firelocks.

(Two Motions:)

First Motion: Quit the Firelock with the Left Hand, cast it briskly to the Left, receiving the But in the Left Palm, and hold

hold it in that Position perpendicularly, at the Distance of six Inches from the Shoulder. Second Motion: Tell one, two: Drop the Firelock in the Hollow of the Shoulder, and come flap, with the Right Palm upon the Right Thigh.

Secure your Firelocks.

(Three Motions.)

First Motion: Seize the Firelock with the Right Hand under the Lock; keep the Left Elbow close, and the Piece steady, and perpendicular. Second Motion: Tell one, two: Quit the But, and seize the Firelock with the Left Hand at the Swell. Third Motion: Tell one, two: Quit the Firelock with the Right Hand, sink it with the Left Hand, so as to bring the Guard uppermost, betwixt the Arm and the Side, the Right Hand upon the Right Thigh.

Shoulder your Firelocks.

(Three Motions.)

First Motion; Bring up the Firelock to a perpendicular Line, seizing it with the Right Hand under the Cock. Second
C Motion:

Motion : Tell one, two : Quit the Firelock with your Left Hand, and grasp the But in your Left Palm. **Third Motion :** Tell one, two : Quit the Firelock with the Right Hand, and come to a Shoulder, in the Manner directed for Shouldering from rested Arms.

Fix your Bayonets.

(Three Motions.)

First Motion : Seize the Firelock with the Right Hand under the Cock ; quit the But, the same Instant, with the Left Hand, and grasp the Firelock at the Swell ; hold it firm in both Hands. **Second Motion :** Tell one, two : Sink the Firelock the Length of your Left Arm, without moving your Body ; draw the Bayonet with the Right Hand, as quick as possible, and cover the Muzzle with it. **Third Motion,** Tell one, two : Fix your Bayonet, and lay hold of the Musket under the Sight, with your Right Hand *.

* I differ from the present Method of fixing Bayonets ; I make the first and second Motions but one, and the Third, I divide into two distinct Motions.

Shoulder

Shoulder your Firelocks.

(Three Motions.)

First Motion: Quit the Firelock with the Right Hand, raise it with the Left, even with your Shoulder, seizing it the same Moment with the Right Hand under the Lock. Second Motion: Tell one two: Quit the Firelock with the Left Hand, and catch the But in your Left Palm; the Piece to be held right up and down. Third Motion: Tell one, two: Quit the Firelock with the Right Hand, and come to a Shoulder, in the Manner directed for Shouldering from rested Arms.

Present your Arms.

(Three Motions.)

This is performed in the same Manner you rest Firelocks.

Face to the Right.

(Three Motions.)

First Motion: Recover your Firelock, and step back a Hand's Breadth, with the
C 2 Right

Right Foot behind your Left Heel. Second Motion : Tell one, two : Raise your Toes about two Inches from the Ground, and move on both Heels a Quarter of the Circle, facing to the Right Flank. Third Motion : Tell one, two : Come down to the Rest from the Recover.

Face to the Right.

(Three Motions.)

The same, with this difference, that you now Face to the Rear.

Face to the Right about.

(Three Motions.)

The Motions with the Firelock are the same ; but you must come round Half the Circle, and Face to your proper Front ; then you will find your Right Heel close to the Hollow of your Left Foot ; wherefore, upon coming to a Rest, you are to remove it to its proper Distance.

Face

Face to the Left.

(Three Motions.)

First Motion : Recover your Arms, and at the same Moment, step back with the Left Foot an Hand's Breadth behind the Right Heel. Second Motion : Tell one, two : Face to the Left Flank on both Heels. Third Motion : Tell one, two. Come to your Rest briskly.

Face to the Left.

(Three Motions.)

The same, facing to the Rear.

Face to the Left about.

(Three Motions.)

Come round half the Circle to your proper Front, then you will find your Left Heel near the Hollow of your Right Foot; and upon coming to the Rest, you are to
remove

remove it to its proper Distance in a Line with the Right Heel*.

Charge your Bayonets.

(One Motion.)

Drop your Point, flip the Left Hand to the Swell, step back half a Pace with the Right Foot; move a little upon the Left Heel, so as to point to the Front. In this Motion, the Point of the Bayonet should be about the Height of a Man's Breast, the Guard above the Hip-Bone, and the Firelock pressed close to the Body,

Shoulder your Firelocks.

(Three Motions.)

First Motion: Recover your Firelock, bring up the Right Foot, move a little upon the Left Heel to bring the Toes even. Second Motion: Tell one, two: Cast the Firelock to the Left, as in Shouldering from a Rest. Third Motion: Tell one, two: Shoulder as usual.

* I think Soldiers ought to begin their Facings to the Left, with their Left Feet: It prevents a very awkward Motion, which is, bringing the Right Heel to the Left Toe; and certainly, they should be equally expert at moving both.

Advance

Advance your Arms.

(Four Motions.)

First and second Motions : Come to a Recover as already directed. Third Motion : Tell one, two : Slip the Left Hand up to the Swell, bring the Firelock down to your Right Side, changing the Back of the Right Hand imperceptibly from the Front to the Rear, the four Fingers under the Cock, the Thumb under the Guard. Fourth Motion : Tell one, two : Quit the Firelock with the Left Hand, and sink the Piece, so as to bring the Barrel in the Hollow of the Right Shoulder.

Shoulder your Firelocks.

(Four Motions.)

First Motion : Seize the Firelock with your Left Hand at the Swell. Second Motion : Tell one, two : Come to a Recover, changing the Back of the Right Hand, imperceptibly to the Front. Third and fourth Motions : Shoulder as usual.

W O R D S

WORDS OF COMMAND.

Take Care to perform the Manual Exercise, or a Ruffle.

Numb.			Motions.
1	Rest, your Firelocks,	— —	3
2	Order, your Firelocks,	— —	3
3	Ground, your Firelocks,	— —	4
4	Take up, your Firelocks,	— —	4
5	Rest, your Firelocks,	— —	3
6	Shoulder, your Firelocks,	— —	2
7	Secure, your Firelocks,	— —	3
8	Shoulder, your Firelocks,	— —	3
9	Fix, your Bayonets,	— —	3
10	Shoulder, your Firelocks,	— —	3
11	Present, your Arms,	— —	3
12	Face, to the Right,	— —	3
13	Face, to the Right,	— —	3
14	Face, to the Right about,	— —	3
15	Face, to the Left,	— —	3
16	Face, to the Left,	— —	3
17	Face, to the Left about,	— —	3
18	Charge, your Bayonets,	— —	1
19	Shoulder, your Firelocks,	— —	3
20	Advance, your Arms,	— —	4
21	Shoulder, your Firelocks,	— —	4 64

N. B. All Words of Command should be given with a distinct audible Voice, and a short Pause made where the Words are stopp'd, in order to give the Men Time to recollect what is to be done. No Soldier to begin a Motion, until the exercising Officer utters the last Syllable of the Sentence.

ARTICLE

A R T I C L E V.

PLATOON EXERCISE.

Prime and Load.

(Eleven Motions.*)

First Motion: **B**RING the Firelock to the Right Side, seize it briskly under the Lock with your Right Hand, and come to a Recover instantly.

Second Motion: Tell one: Step six Inches to the Rear with the Right Foot, drop the Muzzle a little, quit the Firelock with your Right Hand, place the Thumb to the Flat of the Hammer, holding the Piece firm in your Left Hand,

* I apprehend, it is an incontrovertible Maxim amongst the Military, that the more Expedition used in Priming and Loading, the better; for which Reason, I have curtailed the Motions from fifteen to eleven; and have also shortened the Time or Pause usually allowed between each Motion; instead of telling one, two, you tell but one. Great Care should be taken that the Cartridges are well rammed down. When Soldiers are expert at Priming and Loading in this methodical Way, they ought not to wait for each other, but Prime and Load as quick as possible until the ninth Motion, then wait for the others, that the Whole may perform the two last Motions together, which will appear graceful.

D

pressed

pressed close to the Body, the Cock as high as your Breast.

Third Motion: Tell one: Open your Pan smartly, come down Slap upon the Pouch, handle your Cartridge, and bite off the Top.

Fourth Motion: Tell one: Prime quickly, close your Fore-Finger and Thumb on the upper Part of the Cartridge, that you may not spill the Powder; place the three last Fingers of the Hand behind the Hammer, and square your Elbow.

Fifth Motion: Tell one: Bring the Elbow to the Side with a Jerk, shut your Pan, cast about to Load with the Left Hand, receiving the Muzzle of the Firelock in the lower Part of the Right Palm.

Sixth Motion: Tell one: Shake the Powder into the Barrel, thrust the Ball, (if there be one) or Paper after it with your Fore-Finger, and seize briskly upon the Rammer backhanded.

Seventh Motion: Draw the Rammer nimble, and put it in the Barrel.

Eighth Motion: Tell one: Ram down the Cartridge to the Bottom, recover the Rammer quickly, and seize it again backhanded.

Ninth Motion: Tell one: Return the Rammer briskly, raise the Firelock with the
the

the Left Hand, and grasp it with the Right Hand under the Cock.

Tenth Motion: Tell one: Quit the Piece with the Left Hand, and receive the But in the Palm, holding it perpendicular.

Eleventh Motion: Tell one: Shoulder as in the Manual Exercise.

As Front Rank, make ready.

(One Motion.)

Come to a Recover in one Motion, in the Manner directed in Priming and Loading: Cock your Firelock the same Instant, step back with the Right Foot twelve Inches to the Rear, bend the Left Knee a little, and stiffen the Right Knee.

Present.

(One Motion.)

Come down to a Level, by placing the But of your Firelock in the Hollow of your Right Shoulder, drop the Muzzle in a direct Line to the Front, as low as the Waist-Belt, slipping the Hand smoothly to the Swell; grasp the Piece with your Right Hand behind the Cock, the Fore-

Finger extended, the middle Joint touching the Edge of the Trigger; recline your Head a little to the Right, shut your Left Eye, look with the Right Eye straight along the Barrel, hold the Musket steady in both Hands, pressed close to the Shoulder-Bone,

Fire.

(Nine Motions.)

Pull the Trigger smartly; and the Moment you have fired come to the Priming Position, and Halfcock your Firelock; Prime and Load in Manner directed; at the ninth Motion of which, you are to bring up the Right Foot to its former Ground, and stand square,

As Center Rank, make ready.

Recover and Cock as above; at the same Instant step Half a Pace to the Right, which throws you clear of the Man in your Front; bend your Right Knee, and stiffen the Left Knee.

Present,

V O L U N T E E R. 21

Present.

(One Motion.)

As the Front Rank present.

Fire.

(Nine Motions.)

In the same Manner with the Front Rank ; with this Difference, that when you have fired, you bring the Right Foot twelve Inches in the Rear of its former Ground.

As Rear Rank, make ready.

(One Motion.)

In the same Manner with the Center Rank ; but the Rear Rank must step a full Pace to the Right, thereby to be able to Present clear of their File Leaders*.

Present.

* Perhaps, I shall be found Fault with, for presuming to differ from the present established Mode of making ready ; wherefore, I think it necessary to give my Reasons.

In the first Place, I look upon it, that the Front Rank has no Occasion to kneel in any of the Firings. If I am rightly informed, the Six brave *British* Battalions, which

Present.

(One Motion.)

As above.

Fire.

(Nine Motions.)

As above.

Rear

won the Battle of *Minden*, did not kneel after the first or second Round. Kneeling is now, in some Measure, exploded. The Front Rank stands in firing Vollies; and why not, when a Battalion fires by Sub or Grand Divisions? Besides, it gives every Man a necessary Degree of Confidence, to find himself upon his Legs; by which, he is the better qualified to annoy his Opponent: And I contend for it, that three Ranks may fire clear of each other in the Manner prescribed.

The Way practised at present, is for the Center Rank Man, upon coming to a Recover, to step a moderate Pace to the Right, and when he has fired, he brings up the Left Foot close to the Right Heel. On the last Motion of Loading (Shouldering), he moves to the Left again to cover his File Leader. The Rear Rank Man steps a full Pace to the Right, moving both Feet; the Left Foot six Inches advanced before the Right Foot; and when he presents, he has a second Motion to make; which is, to remove his Right Foot six Inches farther to the Rear; and when he has loaded, he moves to the Left again, to cover the File Leaders.

In my Apprehension, this Method of dancing from the the Left to the Right, and back again, must cause
Shuffling

V O L U N T E E R. 23

Rear Ranks, move to close Order.

(A Caution.)

March.

(Twelve Motions.)

The Center Rank advances four Paces,
the Rear Rank eight Paces.

Make ready.

(One Motion.)

The Whole make ready, as, Front,
Center, and Rear.

Present.

(One Motion.)

In the Manner before directed.

Shuffling and Unsteadiness. It cannot expedite the Loading or Firing Motions; on the contrary, it must retard both.

For the Reasons given, I have substituted another Method, which I hope will meet with Approbation.

Fire.

Fire.

(One Motion.)

The Battalion fire a Volley, and recover Arms.

Charge your Bayonets.

(One Motion.)

The Front Rank, only, charge Bayonets; they are to keep both Heels fast, and stand square to the Front.

Recover your Arms.

(One Motion.)

Come to a Recover briskly.

Rear Ranks, take your proper
Distance.

(A Caution.)

Upon this Caution, the Center and Rear Ranks go to the Right about.

March.

V O L U N T E E R. 29

March.

(Twelve Motions.)

The Rear Rank marches eight Paces, the Center Rank, four Paces to the Rear; the Center Rank waits until the Rear Rank makes the fourth Pace: Both Ranks must begin with their Right Feet and end with their Left Feet, bringing up the Right Heels even with the Left.

Front.

(Three Motions.)

The whole come to the Left-about, in the Manner directed for facing to the Left-about, in the Manual Exercise.

Half-cock your Firelocks.

(One Motion.)

Place your Right Thumb before the Cock, square your Elbow, and Half-cock with a Jerk.

E

Shoulder

Shoulder your Firelocks.

(Two Motions.)

Come to a Shoulder, as you do from a Rest in the Manual Exercise.

Shut your Pans.

(Two Motions.)

First Motion : Bring the Back of your Right Hand to the Barrel, the Fore and Middle Fingers close to the Hammer, Elbow square. Second Motion : Shut the Pan with a Jerk, and bring the Right Hand Slap upon your Thigh.

Return your Bayonets.

(Three Motions.)

First Motion : Seize the Firelock with both Hands, instantly, as you do in fixing Bayonets in the Manual Exercise. Second Motion : Tell one, two : Sink the Piece with the Left Hand, and unfix your Bayonet with the Right Hand ; point it at the same Time to the Scabbard. Third Motion :

tion: Tell one, two: Return the Bayonet, and catch the Piece near the Muzzle.

Shoulder your Firelocks.

(Three Motions.)

This is done in the same Manner you Shoulder with Bayonets fixed in the Manual Exercife.

WORDS OF COMMAND.

Take Care to perform the Platoon Exercise, or a Ruffle.

Numb.		Motions.
1	Prime, and Load, — — —	11
2	As Front Rank, make ready, —	1
3	Present, — — —	1
4	Fire, — — —	9
5	As Center Rank, make ready, —	1
6	Present, — — —	1
7	Fire, — — —	9
8	As Rear Rank, make ready, —	1
9	Present, — — —	1
10	Fire, — — —	9
11	Rear Ranks, move to close Order, (A Caution.)	
12	March, — — —	12
13	Make ready, — — —	1
14	Present, — — —	1
15	Fire, — — —	1
16	Charge, your Bayonets, — —	1
17	Recover, your Arms, —	1
18	Rear Ranks, take your proper Dis- tance, — — —	3
19	March, — — —	12
20	Front, — — —	3
21	Half-cock, your Firelocks, — —	1
22	Shoulder, — — —	2
23	Shut, your Pans, — —	2
24	Return, your Bayonets, — —	3
25	Shoulder, your Firelocks, — —	3 90

C H A P T E R II.

A R T I C L E I.

How to form a Battalion for
Exercife.

WHEN a Field-Day is ordered, every Company, or Sub-Division, should be paraded by the Serjeants, at the Barrack, or Head-Quarters of the Captain, or Commanding Officer of the Company, or wheresoever he shall order it to be done. The Subaltern Officers ought to attend, and to inspect strictly into the State and Condition of the Company; by which, they will be qualified to give proper Information to their Captains, relative to Absentees, (and Reason why), also of the Dress, Arms, and Accoutrements of the Men present. This will enable him to rectify trivial Mistakes and Neglects; which often happen; likewise to make out a Field-Return, which is to be given
to

to the Adjutant. The Company should be formed into three Ranks, and sized according to the Size Roll, and marched to the Place of Exercise, by the Officers, in two Divisions, or by Files, according to the Ground, Street, or Gateway they may have occasion to pass. So soon as the Companies come to the Field of Exercise, they are to fall in, and form the Battalion, according to the Seniority of their Captains, in the following Manner: *viz.* The eldest Captain's Company on the Right of the Battalion; the second Captain's on the Left; the third Captain's on the Left of the First; the fourth Captains on the Right of the Second; the fifth Captain's on the Left of the Third; the sixth Captain's on the Right of the Fourth; the seventh Captain's on the Left of the Fifth; the eighth Captain's on the Right of the Sixth, which forms the Battalion, leaving an Interval of two Paces between the Companies; the Grenadiers to form upon the Right of the Whole, about ten Paces from the Battalion. The Drummers, (except the Grenadier and Orderly Drummers) divide and form upon the Flanks of the Battalion, in a Line with the Front Rank; the Musick draw up on the Right of the first Captain's Company, dressing with the Center Rank; and the

the Pioneers, in three Ranks, draw up on the Right of the Grenadiers. The Serjeant-Major should pick out the odd Men, form them into Ranks and Files, and place them in the Center as a Reserve for the Colours ; and, if there are not a sufficient Number to complete the Reserve, in Proportion to the Strength of the Battalion, the strongest Companies must give a File, or more, each for the Purpose : He should also tell off the Battalion into Front and Rear half Files.

N. B. Serjeants in the Rear, four Paces.

A R T I C L E II.

Manner of posting the Officers.

THE Ranks and Files completed, the Captains stand four Paces advanced before the Front Rank, opposite to the Center of the Companies, or Sub-Divisions; the First Lieutenants on their Right, the Second Lieutenants on their Left, respectively. The Adjutant gives the Words.

Officers, take your Posts in Battalion.

Upon this Word of Command, the Officers recover their Fusils, and Face to the Right and Left respectively.

March.

The four Captains of the Right Wing go to the Right of their Companies, the four Captains of the Left Wing go to the
Left

Left of their Companies *, the four First Lieutenants on the Right, come to the Left of the Companies they properly belong to, the four First Lieutenants on the Left to the Right of their Companies, and the Second Lieutenants of both Wings to the Center of the Companies.

Front.

The Whole face to the Front, Order their Arms, and dress. The Adjutant must then close the Ranks, and tell off the Battalion into Sub and Grand Divisions, numbering them from Right to Left, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth Sub-Divisions;

* The Reason for posting the Captains in this Manner is, that upon all Occasions, Officers who command Companies, or Sub-Divisions, should Face and keep Sight of the Colours; for not only the Officers, but the private Soldiers, ought to watch, protect, and preserve their Colours at all and every Risque. A more disgraceful Incident cannot happen to any Corps, than the Loss of their Colours to an Enemy; wherefore, the King's Standard should be held sacred in the Mind of every Individual.

Perhaps, it may be objected, that by this Method of posting the Officers, two officers, junior to those that command the second and Sub-Divisions, command the two Center Grand Divisions; but that is a trivial Inconvenience, compared to the Confusion that checkering the Companies might occasion, and Officers should always be posted with the Companies they belong to.

first, second, third, and fourth Grand Divisions: After which, he is to open the Ranks again in the usual Way. The Officers may stand ordered; as closing the Ranks upon this Occasion, is merely for the Purpose of telling off the Battalion.

A R T I C L E III.

Method of Sending for the Colours.

WHEN the Battalion is completed and told off, the Colours are to be sent for in the following Manner: The Major is to order one of the Grenadier Drummers to beat the Drummer's Call; upon which, the Second Lieutenants that are to carry the Colours repair to the Head of the Grenadier Company. The Captain of Grenadiers is to advance Arms, close Ranks, and march in two Divisions, beating the Grenadier's March, to the Commanding Officer's Quarters, where the Colours are generally lodged; the Second Lieutenants with Swords drawn, rested on their Left Arms. So soon as he comes to the Place of Lodgment, he must open his Ranks, and fix Bayonets: When the Colours appear, he is to present his Arms; the Drummers beat a Point of War. In the mean Time, the Second Lieutenants sheath their Swords, and receive the Colours: The Captain of Grenadiers is then to make the Men Shoulder,

close Ranks, and march back to the Battalion, beating the Grenadier's March. When the Colours approach the Left Flank of the Battalion, the Major should order the Battalion to fix their Bayonets *, present their Arms, and Face to the Left; the Battalion Drummers beat a Point of War, on which the Grenadier Drummers cease beating: The Captain of Grenadiers makes two Wheels to the Left; the second Division of Grenadiers moves up to dress with the First: Both open their Ranks in the second Wheel, so as to be in a direct Line with the Ranks of the Battalion. When the Grenadiers halt, the Battalion Drummers stop beating; upon which, the Major gives the Word;

To the Right, as you were.

The Whole Face to the Right; the Captain of Grenadiers followed by his Lieutenants; behind them, the Second Lieutenants with the Colours, move to the Right

* The Colours should always be received with fixed Bayonets, the Drummers beating a Point of War, and escorted to and from the Battalion with shouldered Arms.

When the Colours are to be sent back, one of the Grenadier Drummers is to beat the Drummers Call; upon which, the Second Lieutenants who carry the Colours, repair to the Head of the Grenadier Company; the Captain must then fix Bayonets, close his Ranks, and march the Company in two Divisions, and Lodge them: The Drummers beat the Grenadiers March.

briskly:

briskly : The Officers and Colours march in Front of the Line of Officers ; the Drummers between the Officers and Front Rank of the Battalion ; the Front Rank of Grenadiers, between the Front and Center of the Battalion ; the Center Rank of Grenadiers, between the Center and Rear ; and the Rear Rank of Grenadiers, along the Rear Rank of the Battalion. When the Second Lieutenants who carry the Colours come to the Center of the Battalion, they are to fall in, and dress with the Line of Officers ; and when the Grenadiers reach their proper Distance on the Right, they turn to the Left, halt, and dress with the Battalion. The Major orders the Battalion to Shoulder, and the Whole to Return Bayonets ; by which, he is ready to perform the Exercise, Firings, and Evolutions.



CHAPTER III.

FIRINGS OF INFANTRY.

THE Firings are the most important Part of a Soldier's Duty, therefore Officers should be peculiarly attentive and diligent in making their Men completely expert in this indispensable Branch of the Profession of Arms.

ARTICLE I.

How to prepare for the Charge.

THE Major gives the following Words of Command :

Take Care to prepare for the Charge.

(A Caution.)

Grena-

Grenadiers, cover the Flanks of the Battalion.

The Grenadiers Face to the Left; the Battalion stands fast.

THE MAJOR TO THE FRONT

March.

The Left Hand, or second Platoon of Grenadiers, move briskly to the Left Flank of the Battalion: The Right Hand, or first Platoon of Grenadiers, move slowly towards the Right of the Battalion, within a proper Distance: Both remain faced to the Left; the Drummers beat a Point of War.

THE MAJOR TO THE FRONT.

The Grenadiers Face to the Right, and dress.

The Major is then to fix Bayonets, Prime and Load, and close the Ranks.

(THE MAJOR)

THE MAJOR

ARTICLE

A R T I C L E II.

Alternate Firing by Sub-Divisions,
ending in the Center.

UPON the Preparative, the Whole make ready; the first Captain on the Right Flank gives the Words to his Sub-Division, PRESENT, FIRE; the second Captain on the Left, when he hears the first Captain fire, gives the Words PRESENT, and FIRE, to his Division; followed by the third Captain of the Right Wing, the fourth Captain on the Left Wing, and so on, alternately, until the eighth Captain fires in the Center: The Grenadiers fire instantly, by Word of Command from their own Officers, which ends the first Round. The Captain on the Right Flank immediately gives the Words MAKE READY, PRESENT, FIRE; so soon as he gives the Word PRESENT, the Captain on the Left Flank gives the Word MAKE READY; and when the Former fires, the Latter presents, so as to be but one Word of Command behind him. The six Officers who command

G

the

the other Sub-Divisions, are to observe the same Directions alternately from Right to Left, ending in the Center: The two Platoons of Grenadiers fire separately. The General beats, which is the Signal to leave off firing.

ARTICLE

A R T I C L E III.

Firing from the Center to the
Flanks.

THIS Firing begins with the Right Hand Center Sub-Division, followed by the Left Hand Center Sub-Division; and so on in Rotation, from the Center to the Flanks, ending with the second Captain's, or eighth Sub-Division: The Grenadiers fire immediately after. The Words of Command are to be given in the Manner directed in firing from the Flanks to the Center*.

* In my Apprehension, this is the best Method of firing ever invented, either at Exercise, or upon real Service. It can be performed with more Expedition than the other; and it is almost impossible for an Officer, who has the least Degree of Attention, to mistake his proper Time, or Turn of firing, because, the Sub-Division next to him, gives him Notice by its Fire to make ready; by which, he is prepared to present and fire, immediately after the Sub-Division he is to follow in the other Wing. Whereas, in firing from the Flanks to the Center, it often happens, that the Officers of both Flanks do not hear each other give the Word, PRESENT, which must of Course retard the Firing of the Battalion, more or less, and, perhaps, make Officers fire out of their Turn.

A R T I C L E IV.

Directions for Firing by Grand Divisions.

THE Grand Divisions should be chequered in the Firings in the Manner following: Upon the Preparative, the Battalion makes ready; the Officer who commands the Right Hand Grand Division, gives the Words of Command, GRAND DIVISION, PRESENT, FIRE. The Officer who commands the third Grand Division, and second to fire, must make a short Pause, so as to wait double the Time allowed in firing by Sub-Divisions, then present and fire; the second Grand Division, and third to fire, follows his Example; and the fourth Grand Division, and last to fire, is to do the same. When the Battalion is to fire its second Round by Grand Divisions, the Words MAKE READY are to be added*.

N. B.

* Firings by Grand Divisions, tho' practised on Field-Days, is found Fault with by many; and the chief Objection made to it is, that it leaves too large a Part of the Battalion unloaded for some Time. But, I humbly apprehend,

N. B. The Grenadiers Fire together, by Word of Command from the Exercising Officer.

prehend, a Commanding Officer may find it necessary, (upon real Service) to double his Fire on an Enemy; for which Reason, Soldiers should be accustomed to it.

The late Marshal *Saxe* was of Opinion, that good Soldiers ought to fire four Times in a Minute. If so, four Grand Divisions, assisted by the Grenadiers, can keep up almost an incessant Fire; therefore, why should firing by Grand Divisions be objected to? The heavier the Fire, the more Execution it will do; and consequently, it will disconcert an Enemy so much the sooner. However, tho' I do not presume to differ with so great a Man as Marshal *Saxe* was, I must beg Leave to make one Observation, which is, that tho' I have seen an Individual fire a Musket five Times in a Minute, it would be hard to find a Battalion to load and fire four Times in a Minute, so as to do Execution; without which, Soldiers had better keep their Muskets upon their Shoulders, and not throw away the King's Ammunition,

ARTICLE

ARTICLE V.

How to Fire advancing and retreating.

UPON the Word MARCH, the Battalion advances at a slow, or a quick Pace, according to Order; the Latter to chuse. The Drummers are to beat in Time; and upon the Preparative, the Battalion stands fast, and performs either of the three Firings * before mentioned, or the Whole, if ordered.

When the Commanding Officer thinks proper to go through the Firings retreating, he must order the Battalion to the Right-about; the Drummers beat a Retreat; and upon the Preparative, the Whole come to the Left-about briskly, and perform their Firings as above,

* Firing by Platoons is now totally abolished, very justly, in my Opinion; for, except in Street-Firing, in a narrow Pass, it can answer no Purpose. Eight Sub-Divisions are more than sufficient to keep a constant Fire, However, the Battalion should be told off in Platoons, because some of the Evolutions may make it necessary.

ARTICLE

A R T I C L E VI.

Oblique Firings.

IT is indispensably necessary for Soldiers to be thoroughly expert in firing at oblique Objects, because it is not to be supposed that an Enemy is always diametrically opposite to a Battalion ordered to make an Attack, or defend a Post; and, perhaps, a Commanding Officer may not think proper to change his Front, for weighty Reasons.

When a Battalion is ordered to fire obliquely to the Right, the Soldiers, in making ready, must twist their Bodies to the Right, and stand firm and steady at the same Time. Upon the Word PRESENT, they are to level to the Right Flank, as much as possible, so as not to totter in their Attitude; and having fired, they prime and load as usual.

When a Battalion is ordered to fire obliquely to the Left, the Soldiers are to make ready in the following Manner: Upon the Preparative, the Whole Recover and Cock their Firelocks; the Front Rank, instead of stepping back with the
Right

Right Feet, step back twelve Inches to the Rear with the Left Feet, bending their Right Knees a little, Left Knees stiff; The Center Rank steps Half a Pace to the Left, with the Left Feet: The Rear Rank a Full Pace to the Left, with the Left Feet. Both Ranks are to bend their Left Knees, and stiffen their Right Knees. On the Word PRESENT, the Front Rank levels obliquely to the Left; and the Center and Rear Ranks, present to the Left of their File Leaders in the same Direction; and so soon as they have fired, the Whole must come to the Priming Position, bringing their Left Feet six Inches before their Right Feet, which must be kept fast in this Firing.

Should an Enemy be too oblique, or almost opposite to the Right or Left Flank of a Battalion, to be annoyed by the foregoing Method of Firing, I imagine, the following Method will answer:

If an Enemy approaches the Right Flank, the Whole recover their Arms upon the Beating of the Preparative. The Officer who commands the Right Hand, Sub, or Grand Division, must wheel his Division to the Right a Quarter of the Circle: The Soldiers make ready, as if they had been firing to the Front in Battalion; the Instant they have fired, they are to recover,

ver, and retire briskly with a back Step to their former Ground, and prime and load. The Moment this Division is out of the Way, the second Division is to wheel out, and act in the same Manner; followed by the third Division, &c. until the Flank Division upon the Left has fired.

When an Enemy advances towards the Left Flank of the Battalion, this Evolution is to be reversed; the Divisions are to wheel, in Turn, a Quarter of the Circle to the Left, and the Firing begins on the Left Flank.

The Grenadiers on the Flanks are to fire in the same Way, either before or after the Battalion, as the Commanding Officer shall judge proper.

If the Battalion is ordered to fire more than one Round, the Instant the Division on either Flank wheels, the Division next to it recover their Arms, that they may be ready to wheel, and give their Fire, the Moment the preceding Division retires into the Battalion.

In those Firings, the Officers must be particularly careful to see that their Men present clear of the Front of the Division, or Divisions, that fired before them: In which Case, there can be no Danger of their hurting each other.

A R T I C L E VII.

Street Firing.

STREET Firing is used for the Defence of a Bridge, a Defile, a Lane, a Street, or a narrow Pass of any Kind. The Manner of performing it at Exercise is as follows :

Upon the Word MARCH, from the Exercising Officer, the Right Hand Center Sub-Division, is to advance briskly to the Front : When that Division has made its third Pace, the Left Hand Center Sub-Division is to move, inclining to the Right by the Side-Step, and cover it. The third Sub-Division of the Right Wing inclines to the Left, and covers the Left Hand Center Sub-Division : The sixth Sub-Division of the Left Wing inclines to the Right, and covers the third Division ; and the four Sub-Divisions on the Flanks observe the same Directions, inclining to the Center, and covering each other in Turn, from Right to Left, until the eighth Sub-Division comes in the Rear of the Whole. The Grenadiers, upon the first Notice, move briskly to the Front ten Paces : The
two

two Platoons join, and lead the Battalion*. Upon the Preparative, the Grenadiers halt, make ready, present, and fire; the Moment they have fired, they are to recover their Arms, face, or turn outwards from the Center, march briskly by Files along the Flanks, form in the Rear, and prime and load as fast as possible. When the Grenadiers present, the Right Hand Center Sub-Division recover their Arms; and so soon as the Grenadiers divide, and wheel outwards, this Division is to move forward briskly, take up the Ground the Grenadiers fired upon, make ready, present, fire, divide in the Center, wheel outwards, and form in the Rear of the Grenadiers. The other seven Divisions are to pursue the same Rule, forming in the Rear of each other; by which, they support, protect, and relieve each other: But the Whole must take Care not to lose an Inch of Ground in this Firing. Form the Battalion: The Right Hand Center Sub-Division stands fast, the seven Divisions move up upon its Right and Left to their proper Places, halt, and dress; the Grenadiers divide, and go to the Flanks.

* *In Reality a Column formed.* But, as the Method of reducing it, and forming the Battalion, will be explained in Article V. of Chapter IV. it is omitted here.

If the Bridge, Defile, or Pass, is supposed to be on the Right or Left Flank, the Commanding Officer has nothing more to do, than to wheel the Battalion by Sub-Divisions either Way, and go through the Firings in the Manner prescribed. But in that Case, the Grenadiers should join upon either Flank before wheeling, and the two Platoons act together.

A R T I C L E VIII.

Parapet Firing.

WHEN a Breast-Work, or a Parapet, is to be defended, the Commanding Officer can best judge which is most advisable; to draw up his Men three deep, or two deep, according to his Number, the Extent of the Place, and other Circumstances.

If the Battalion is drawn up three deep, in the usual Way, the Intervals between the Divisions should be enlarged two Paces, to give the Soldiers Room to pass through them to the Rear when they have fired. Upon the Preparative, the Front Rank, with the Officers, move up briskly to the Parapet with recovered Arms, present and fire: So, soon as the Front Rank has fired, the Men are to recover their Arms, face outwards, divide in the Center, and march briskly to the Rear through the Intervals, form and load: When the Front Rank presents, the Center Rank recover their Arms, move up to the Parapet, present, fire, divide, face outwards, and

and go to the Rear, as the Front Rank did. The Rear Rank must observe the same Directions.

In this Firing, the Officers are to stand close to the Parapet, in order to give the Words, PRESENT, and FIRE, to the different Ranks as fast as they come up. The Rest is to be performed by the Soldiers without Words of Command; and in this Firing, no Officer is to wait for another, as in the Alternate Firings. Every Officer must fire as quick as his Men can load. The Serjeants are to be posted in the Rear, to form the Ranks, and see that the Soldiers load properly.

The first, and every odd Round, brings the Flank Men of each Rank into the Center; but that is no great Inconvenience, because the second, and every even Round, brings both Ranks and Files into their proper Places.

Should a Battalion be ordered to perform Parapet Firing two deep*, the two Ranks must be drawn up close to the Parapet, so as to give the Soldiers Room enough to use their Arms.

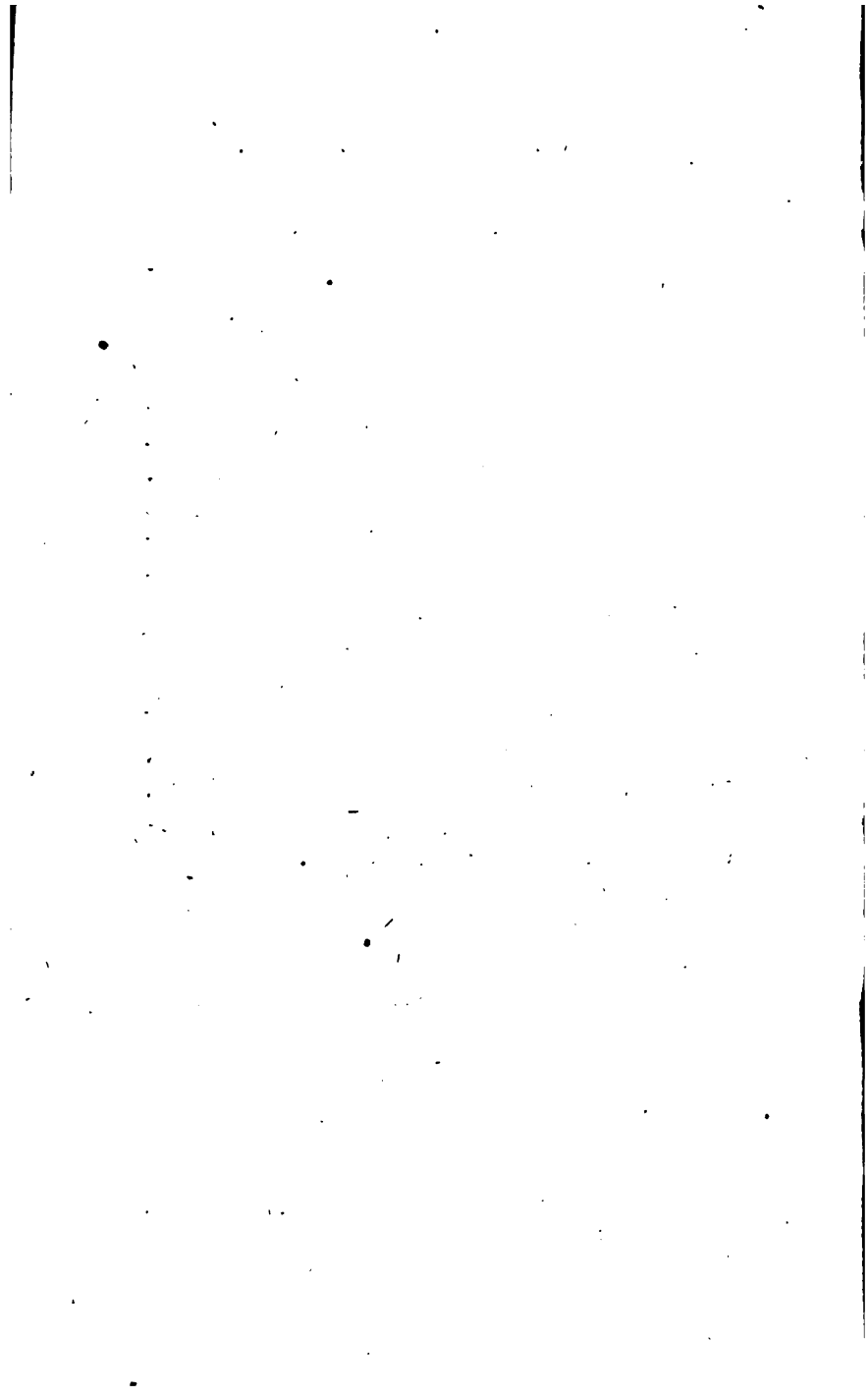
Upon the Preparative, the two Ranks make ready as Front and Center: Both

* The Method of forming two deep, and four deep, shall be explained in Article VIII. Chapter IV.

Ranks present and fire together. The Officers are not to wait for one another; which has been premised in the Parapet Firing three deep.

In my Opinion, this Method of firing is preferable to the other, for this Reason, that it not only extends the Front of the Battalion, but the Firing is closer, and must of Course do the more Execution. And here it is that the Soldiers may save two Motions in priming and loading, by coming to a Recover without shouldering after they have loaded.

Formerly, there was another Method of performing the Parapet Firing, in a Sort of open Order, and countermarching by Files. But that Method I do not approve, because, in my Judgment, a scattered, uncollected Fire can be of little Use, except in the Woods of America.



C H A P T E R IV.

E V O L U T I O N S.

A R T I C L E I.

How to change Time in Marching.

WHEN a Battalion is ordered to march in flow Time, the Men begin with their Left Feet: When in quick Time, they should begin with their Right Feet, in order to make a Distinction.

In either Case, the Whole should dress with the Right; for when a Battalion is ordered to dress with the Center, the Divisions upon the Flanks (eager to see the Center) are apt. to advance too far towards the Front; which causes a Kind of Curve, and is often productive of Disorder, and irregular marching; whereas, if the Whole dress with the Right, every

I

Division

Division can move in an exact Line with the Division immediately upon its Right, without having Occasion to look farther.

A Battalion is generally first put into Motion in slow Time. When the Commanding Officer thinks proper to change to quick Time, the Words of Command are, **MARCH, FAST**, with a short Pause between the two Words; during which, the Men are to bring their Heels even, without halting, and begin the quick Step with the Right Feet: They are not to bend their Knees, or shorten their Steps, but they must cover as much Ground as if they had been marching in slow Time.

Upon the Words **MARCH, SLOW**, the Men must bring their Heels even, and begin with their Left Feet, making the First a strong Pace: The Drums beat in Time of Course.

The Use of quick Time is, that a Battalion may advance or retire with so much the more Expedition. Therefore, if Men are permitted to curtail their Steps, it cannot answer the Purpose.

Soldiers ought to be very attentive to those Particulars. Nothing can be more graceful in a Field of Exercise, than to see a Battalion under Arms march and change Time well.

A R T I C L E II.

How to change the Front of the Battalion to the Rear.

WHEN the Commanding Officer thinks proper to change the Front of the Battalion to the Rear, the following Words of Command are to be given.

Battalion, by Sub-Divisions,

Wheel to the Right-about.

(A Caution.)

March.

Upon this last Word of Command, the Battalion is to wheel to the Right-about, halt, and dress. The Right Wing that was, now becomes the Left Wing; and whatever Firing is ordered, begins on the Right. The Drummers come to the Rear through the Openings made by the Divisions while they are wheeling: The Pioneers and Music, come to the Rear also.

When the Battalion is to come to its proper Front, the Exercising Officer is to wheel the Whole to the Left-about by Sub-Divisions, which will bring the Battalion exactly to its former Front and Ground: The Drummers, Pioneers, and Music, go to the Rear.

This Method of changing the Front of the Battalion to the Rear, is productive of one Inconvenience, which is, that the Officers who command the Sub-Divisions must in the Firings turn their Backs to the Colours, and consequently, to the Divisions that fire immediately before them. But to remedy this Inconvenience; the Officers may go to the Right-about on the Ground they stand on, without wheeling with their Men; and when the Divisions come to dress, move up into the Front; by which, the Commanding Officers of the Divisions of the then Right Wing will be on the Right of their Companies; and the Officers commanding the Sub-Divisions of the Left Wing, will be on the Left of theirs; the Utility of which has been explained in Article II. of Chapter II. When the Battalion is ordered to wheel by Sub-Divisions to the Left-about, and come to its proper Front, the Officers are to Face to the Left-about, and come into the Front without

without wheeling, which brings them to their former Places exactly.

The Method practised at Present is, for the Battalion to go to the Right-about without any wheeling; but that is not changing the Front of the Battalion to the Rear; it is making the Front Rank the Rear Rank, and the Rear Rank the Front Rank, which I think is wrong when it can be avoided.

By this Observation, I do not mean to insinuate that Front Rank Men should not occasionally do Duty as Rear Rank Men, and Rear Rank Men the Duty of Front Rank Men: On the contrary, I think, when Soldiers are tolerably expert at Exercise, the three Ranks should be frequently interchanged; by which, the Whole would be qualified to act as Front, Center, and Rear. In other Words, it would be familiar to the Men. Sicknefs, Embarkations, &c. may render it necessary; and upon real Service, it must be indispensably useful.

A R T I C L E . III.

*Method of changing the Front of the
Battalion to the Right.*

THE Battalion must be first wheeled to the Right by Sub-Divisions; and upon the Words of Command,

To the Right form the Battalion, the first Platoon of Grenadiers stands fast; the first Sub-Division on the Right Flank moves up obliquely to the Left of the Grenadiers, is to halt, and dress with them: The other seven Sub-Divisions, with the second Platoon of Grenadiers, are to incline obliquely to the Left; they must halt, and dress on the Left of one another as fast as they can come up; which forms the Battalion to the Right in a very short Time. In this Evolution, the Firing begins on the Right Flank, and the Divisions fire as fast as they can come up, ending on the Left.

When the Battalion is to come to its proper Front, the Exercising Officer gives the following Words of Command :

Form

Form the Battalion to its former Front.

The first Platoon of Grenadiers, and the Sub-Division upon the Right Flank, stand fast; the second Platoon of Grenadiers, and the other Divisions, face to the Right-about.

March.

Upon this Word of Command, the first Platoon of Grenadiers, and the Division on the Right Flank, wheel to the Left a Quarter of the Circle, and stand fast. The other Divisions, with the second Platoon of Grenadiers, march obliquely to the Right in quick Time; and when the Officers, who command the Divisions, find their Men in a Line with the Right, they are to turn to the Right-about; form upon the Left of each other, halt, and dress; which forms the Battalion. The Divisions fire as fast as they can form, from Right to Left.

A R T I C L E IV.

*Directions for changing the Front of
the Battalion to the Left.*

THE Commanding Officer must first wheel the Battalion to the Left by Sub-Divisions; and, upon the Words of Command,

To the Left form the Battalion,
the second Platoon of Grenadiers stands fast: The Division on the Left Flank of the Battalion is to incline, halt, and form upon the Right of the Platoon of Grenadiers: The other Divisions march obliquely to the Right, and form, and halt, on the Right of each other: The first Platoon of Grenadiers is to act in like Manner; which forms the Battalion to the Left. The Firing begins on the Left Flank, and ends on the Right: The Divisions are to fire according as they come up.

Form

Form the Battalion to its former Front.

On these Words of Command, the second Platoon of Grenadiers, and the Division on the Left Flank, stand fast: The other Divisions, and the first Platoon of Grenadiers, come to the Left-about.

March.

On this Word of Command, the second Platoon of Grenadiers, and the Division on the Left Flank, wheel a Quarter of the Circle to the Right, and halt: The other Divisions, and the first Platoon of Grenadiers, march obliquely to the Left. So soon as the Officers that command those Divisions find themselves at their proper Ground, they are to turn to the Left-about, form, halt, and dress from the Left Flank; which brings the Battalion to its proper Front. The Divisions are to fire from Left to Right, as soon as they can form respectively*.

N. B. It

* There are other Methods frequently used in performing those Evolutions; but the above Method is easier, and

N. B. It is in the Choice of the Commanding Officer to perform those Evolutions by Sub, or Grand Divisions.

doubly more expeditious than any I have seen; wherefore this, and only this, should be practised.

If an hundred different Methods were invented for one and the same Evolution, there must be one preferable to all the rest.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE V.

Method of forming a Column.

Battalion, from the Center,
form a Column.

(A Caution.)

March.

THE two Center Sub-Divisions, or the fourth and fifth, step off briskly, in a direct Line to the Front: When they have made their third Pace, the two Divisions next to them, or the third and sixth, move, inclining inwards by the oblique Step, (by some called the Side-Step) and cover them exactly: When the third and sixth Divisions have made their third Pace, the second and seventh Divisions step off, inclining inwards, and cover them; and so soon as the Latter make their third Pace, the two Divisions on the Flanks incline to the Center, and cover the Rear of the Column: The Grenadiers move slowly

towards the Front, inclining inwards, so as to be qualified to protect its Flanks. By this Method, the Column is formed speedily without facing or turning. The two Platoons of Grenadiers are to keep in a Line (at some Distance) with the Leading Divisions.

How to reduce the Column.

Form the Battalion.

When this Word of Command is given, the two Center, or Leading Divisions halt; the other Divisions move obliquely outwards, and form on their Right and Left, in Rotation: So soon as they come in a Line, respectively with the Center Divisions, they are to halt, and dress: The two Platoons of Grenadiers incline to the Flanks, which forms the Battalion.

If the Commanding Officer thinks proper to form a Column to the Right or Left, he must wheel the Battalion by Grand Divisions, either Way, and order them to move up to close Order: The two Platoons of Grenadiers incline outwards to the Right and Left, and move in a Line with the Leading Division; and
upon

upon the Words FORM THE BATTALION, the Divisions wheel the contrary Way they did wheel, and incline to the Right or Left, so as to give one another Room enough to form to their proper Front,

FIRING IN COLUMN, is performed in the following Manner: The Column being in Motion, upon the Preparative, the Leading Divisions make ready, halt, present, and fire, recover their Arms, and charge Bayonets, moving to the Front with all possible Expedition, followed closely by the other six Divisions with recovered Arms; and in forming the Battalion, the Latter, and the Grenadiers, give their Fire as fast as they can come up: The two Center Divisions slacken their Pace. The Whole Charge their Bayonets immediately after*.

* I apprehend, that upon Service, a Column is generally formed for the Attack of an Intrenchment, or to penetrate an Enemy's Lines; and it is very consistent with Reason, that a well supported Column, which makes a regular spirited Effort, must prevail: Its Weight gives it great Superiority. However, a Commanding Officer may very probably find it necessary to pursue the Advantage, by forming the Battalion suddenly, so as not to lose the Service of a single Man; therefore Soldiers should be taught to fire, and charge Bayonets, as fast as they can form.

A R T I C L E VI.

*How to pass and repass a Bridge, or
a Defile.*

Battalion pass the Bridge.

ON this, the Grenadiers from the Flanks run to the Bridge with all possible Expedition, and draw up separately at, or near, the hither Angles of the Bridge, in an oblique Direction; and while the Battalion is coming up, the two Platoons of Grenadiers fire a-cross, or to the other End of the Bridge, or Defile, supposed to be occupied by an Enemy. Upon the Word

March,

the Battalion advances briskly, forming a Column from the Center, in the Manner directed in the last Article, and passes the Bridge in Column. When the Leading Divisions find they have gained Ground sufficient to give the others Room to form

at

at the other Side of the Bridge, they are to halt; the other Divisions move up nimbly, and form on their Flanks, without a Word of Command: While the Battalion is passing the Bridge, the Grenadiers load quickly, pass the Bridge, and form on the Flanks of the Battalion with all possible Expedition. So soon as the two Center Sub-Divisions halt, the Preparative beats; those Divisions fire from Right to Left; and the others do the same, according as they come up. By the Time the Firing of the Battalion ends upon the Left, the Grenadiers will be formed, and are to fire in Turn,

Battalion repass the Bridge,

(Or a RETREAT.)

:(Preparative.)

On this, the Whole make ready; the two Center Sub-Divisions fire first, recover their Arms, and go to the Right-about, and retire: The six Divisions upon the Flanks, with the Grenadiers, move inwards obliquely by the Side-Step, and take up the Ground which the Leading Divisions occupied, in Succession, two by two; they are to fire, recover, and retire
in

in Turn, as the others did, without leaving the Interval unfilled a Moment: The Grenadiers are to do the same, making a short Pause before they fire, in order to give the Battalion Time to retire in good Order; then, they fire, and follow briskly. When the two Center Sub-Divisions have repassed the Bridge a proper Distance, they are to turn to the Right-about, by Word of Command from their own Officers, halt, and load; the other six Divisions expand themselves gradually, and form upon the Right and Left in their proper Places: The Grenadiers separate, and form upon the Flanks as usual.

Upon the Preparative, the two Center Divisions make ready, and fire to the Front at the Bridge, which is supposed to be opposite to them: The three Divisions on the Right Flank, and the first Platoon of Grenadiers, fire in Turn obliquely to the Left; and the three Divisions of the Left Flank, with the second Platoon of Grenadiers, fire obliquely to the Right*.

* The present Method of passing the Bridge is, for the Grenadiers to join in the Front, and pass it first; and when they have fired, recover their Arms, face outwards by Files, and march to the Right and Left, so as to make Room for the Battalion to form; by which, they turn their Sides to the supposed Enemy, and remain unloaded for some Time, and run the Gantlope in some Measure; which should be avoided.

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If the Commanding Officer should think it hazardous upon Service to repass the Bridge from the Center, let him, beforehand, form the Grenadiers in the Center of the Battalion, by which, they will begin the Fire first, and be qualified to load instantly; then he can repass the Bridge from the Flanks, firing alternately from Right to Left; and the Grenadiers cover the Retreat of the Battalion.

L

A R-

A R T I C L E VII.

Manner of forming the Square.

THE Battalion being apprized of what is to be done, the Commanding Officer proceeds in the following Manner :

Battalion form the Square.

Upon this Word of Command, the three Sub-Divisions on the Right Flank of the Battalion go to the Right-about; the three Sub-Divisions on the Left Flank go to the Left-about; the two Center Sub-Divisions stand fast : The two Platoons of Grenadiers go to the Right and Left-about; both move briskly into the Square; the first draws up in the Rear of the Front Face, and the second Platoon of Grenadiers forms so as to be exactly in the Rear of the Rear Face, when formed. On the Word, MARCH, the six Sub-Divisions that went about, wheel inwards to the Rear; the two Flank Sub-Divisions make a second wheel, so as to close in the Rear without crowding. HALT: The Whole stand

stand fast. **FACE SQUARE:** The six Divisions which wheeled inwards, go to the Right-about; which forms the Square. The Square then stands thus; the fourth and fifth Sub-Divisions form the Front Face; the first and eighth, the Rear Face; the second and third, the Right Face; and the sixth and seventh, the Left Face. The Colours, Drummers, Music, and Pioneers, are to draw up in the Center of the Square.

Marching in the Square.

When the Square is to march by the the Front Face, the Exercising Officer gives the following Words of Command: **FRONT FACE:** The other three Faces together with the second Platoon of Grenadiers, face to the Front. **MARCH:** The Whole move to the Front. If the Square is to march to the Rear, he must give the Words of Command, **REAR FACE:** The other three Faces of the Square, with the first Platoon of Grenadiers, face to the Rear. **MARCH:** The Whole move to the Rear; if by the Right Face, the Whole face, and move to the Right; and if by the Left Face, the Whole face to the Left, and move to the Left also. In

either Case, the Commanding Officer should come out of the Square, and lead it.

Halt.

The Whole stand fast.

Face Square.

The Whole face to their proper Front.

Firings of the Square.

When the Square is formed, it should be told off in two Firings, of four each; besides the Grenadiers, in the following Manner: The Adjutant should begin with the Front Face, and Number the Divisions thus: The First of the First; the First of the Second: Left Face; the Fourth of the First, the Fourth of the Second: Rear Face; the Second of the First; the Second of the Second: Right Face; the Third of the First; the Third of the Second. In order to explain this Matter fully, on the Preparative, the four Right Hand Sub-Divisions of the four Faces of the Square, make ready; the Firing begins with the Front Face; followed by the Rear Face;
next

next the Right Face ; and lastly, the Left Face : The four Left Hand Sub-Divisions of the Square fire in the same Order. So soon as the Left Division of the Right Face has fired, the Soldiers are to recover their Arms, and step back three Paces, to make Room for the Grenadiers to go out of the Square : The first Platoon of Grenadiers recover their Arms, face to the Right, and march out of the Square by Files ; they are to form upon the Angle, give Fire, recover their Arms, and return to their former Ground instantly. While the Grenadiers are on the Outside of the Square, the Division that fell back to make Way for them, has Time to load ; and, the Moment they return, this Division must close up, and fill the Interval : The Left Hand Division of the Left Face, and the second Platoon of Grenadiers, are to observe the same Directions exactly. The second Round is fired in the same Way, with this Difference, that when the Right Hand Divisions of the Right and Left Faces have fired, they fall back to make Room for the Grenadiers to go on the Outside of the Square : The two Platoons of Grenadiers face to the Left, march out of the Square by Files, form, and fire on the contrary Angles ; which is intended

intended to accustom them to act both Ways, if necessary *.

How to reduce the Square.

Reduce the Square.

(A Caution.)

March.

Upon this Word of Command, the six Sub-Divisions that wheeled to form the Square, wheel up to their proper Flanks, dressing with the two Center Sub-Divisions that were the Front Face: The Grenadiers go to the Flanks; which forms the Battalion.

N. B. All the Evolutions may be performed in Motion; and Soldiers ought to be accustomed to it.

* The old Way of forming the Square is not only tedious, but productive of the Inconvenience of making the Front Ranks of three of the Faces, the Rear Ranks, and the Rear Ranks the Front Ranks; which should be avoided, if possible, in this Evolution especially.

My Reason for posting the Grenadiers in the above Manner is, by Way of Reserve, that they may be qualified to assist either Face of the Square in Case of Necessity.

A R T I C L E VIII.

Directions for forming two deep, and four deep; and how the Battalion is to form three deep from each.

IN many Cases, a Commanding Officer may find it necessary to form the Battalion two deep: It extends his Front a Sixth exactly; and in the Parapet Firing, it is some Times unavoidable; for which Reason, it should be often practised at Exercise. It is done in the following Manner; The Battalion being told off into Front and Rear Half Files, in other Words, the different Files into odd and even Numbers, the Exercising Officer puts the Battalion in Motion, and must give the Word of Command,

Form two deep.

The Front Half Files of the Center Rank step up briskly into the Front Rank, to the Left of their File Leaders; the
Rear

Rear Rank, two by two, move into the Center Rank, to the Right of the Center Rank Men, or even Half Files, which stand before them: The Whole expand themselves, by inclining Outwards from the Center to the Flanks; which forms the Battalion two deep.

If the Battalion is ordered to fire in this Position, the two Ranks make ready as Front and Center.

Form three deep.

On this Word of Command, the Rear Rank steps back one Pace; the Front Half Files of the Center Rank must do the same; by which, every Man comes into his former Place; which forms the Battalion. The Whole incline from the Flanks, so as to close and cover their File Leaders.

How to form the Battalion four deep.

By the same Rule, that a Commanding Officer may find it necessary to extend his Front, he may, upon other Occasions, think it expedient to contract his Front; which
may

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may be done without a Column, by forming the Battalion four deep, in the following Manner :

Battalion to the Right wheel by
Fours.

(A Caution.)

March.

On this Word of Command, the four Right Hand Files of the Battalion wheel to the Right a Quarter of the Circle, followed by all the Rest in Fours.

To the Left, turn.

The Whole turn to the Left, and incline to the Center, so as to contract their Front.

Halt.

The Battalion stands fast, which forms four deep.

How to reduce this Evolution.

Battalion to the Left wheel by
Threes.

(A Caution.)

March.

The three Left Hand Files * of the Battalion, wheel to the Left a Quarter of the Circle; the Rest follow their Example.

To the Right, turn.

The Whole turn to the Right, and incline from the Center to the Flanks, so as to extend the Front, and give one another Room to form.

Halt.

The Battalion stands fast, which forms three deep.

* A File is any Number of Men which stand in a Line from Front to Rear, whether drawn up three, four, or six deep.

N. B. This

N. B. This Evolution is seldom used; except when Delinquents are sentenced to run the Gantlope. If I am rightly informed, *French* Infantry are generally, (if not always) drawn in four deep in Battalion; by which, it is plain, they have a Method of firing four Ranks clear of each other; therefore, why should not our Infantry practise it? Beyond all Manner of Contradiction, if the Front Rank was to kneel, the other three Ranks making ready as Front, Center, and Rear, may fire clear of one another; but without that, in order to support the Objections, I have already made to the Front Rank's kneeling, I will propose the following Expedient.

The three first Ranks make ready as Front, Center, and Rear; the fourth Rank, which is the Rear Rank, makes ready in the Manner directed for the Center Rank to make ready, in firing obliquely to the Left; that is to say, the Fourth, or Rear Rank Men, step Half a Pace to the Left with their Left Feet, bending their Left Knees, and present to the Left of their File Leaders, taking Care to fire clear of the Files upon their Left.

Tho' I think Soldiers should be accustomed to this Method of firing, I do not mean to lay it down as a fundamental

System of Discipline; neither do I presume to make any Innovation in the usual Manner of forming a Battalion three deep. On the contrary, I am of Opinion, that we can afford the *French* the Advantage of four to three, by Sea or Land.

There are several other Evolutions now practised; such as advancing by Files from the Right, Left, and Center of Grand Divisions; also, advancing by Files from the Center of the Battalion, forming the Oblong Square, &c. all which I have omitted; from a Persuasion that they be found not only useless, but dangerous upon Service.

The late marshal *Saxe* was of Opinion, that whoever marches in File, in Presence of an Enemy, must be inevitably undone; and he gives very good Reasons for the Assertion. If, in passing a Bridge, or a Defile, the Entrance should be too narrow to admit two Sub-Divisions a-breast, let the Right Hand Center Sub-Division enter it first; followed close by the Left, and so on in Rotation to the Flanks: If too confined for a Sub-Division, the Battalion may pass it by Platoons from the Center, by which, they keep their Front, and form quickly at the other Side, without turning twice before they can form, which must cause Delay.

This

This Consideration chiefly induced me to recommend, that the Battalion should be told off by Platoons; not but that I think, that Soldiers ought to know how to march by Files, in Case of a woody Country, a narrow Lane, &c. However, in my humble Apprehension, it should not be attempted when there is the least Probability of meeting Opposition.

As to the oblong Square, I do not see any one Purpose it can answer, except in escorting Baggage. The Square was originally intended to keep off Horse in open Ground; and surely, where Cavalry can act, there can be no Want of Room for a Battalion of Infantry to form the Hollow Square. And I leave it to better Judges to determine which of the two Squares is the more defensible Position.

CHAPTER V.

A FIELD DAY.

THE Battalion being formed for Exercise, the Major proceeds in the Manner following :

[See Figure 1. in Plan 1.]

Officers take Care,

(Or a ROLL on the DRUM.)

(A Caution.)

Recover your Arms,

(Or a FLAM.)

Upon this Word of Command, the Officers and Serjeants recover their Arms.

To the Right-about,

(Or a FLAM.)

The Officers go to the Right-about; the Serjeants in the Rear, face outwards from the Center to the Flanks.

March,

March,
(Or the TROOP.)

The Officers march through the Intervals, about six Paces to the Rear of the Battalion; the Serjeants, at the same Time, march to the Front by the Flanks, until they have passed the Major about ten Paces, then turn inwards to the Center, and divide their Ground; the Drummers and Music move forward to the Front, beating the Troop, and draw up behind the Major. Pioneers stand fast.

Halt,
(Or a FLAM.)

The Officers face to the Left-about, and Order their Fusils at the same Time; the Second Lieutenants plant the Colours; the Serjeants face inwards, ordering their Halberts; the Drummers and Music, face inwards also; the Music in the Center.

Take

Take Care to perform the Manual
Exercise,

(Or a RUFFLE.)

The Battalion performs the Manual
Exercise either by Word of Command, or
Beat of Drum, according to Order *.

Take Care to perform the Platoon
Exercise,

(Or a RUFFLE.)

The Battalion performs the Platoon
Exercise; and when ended, the Officers
come to the Front in the following Man-
ner.

Officers take Care,

(Or a ROLL on the DRUM.)

The Officers in the Rear, and the Ser-
jeants in the Front, recover their Arms;
the Serjeants face outwards from the
Center.

* The Officers recover their Arms, and go through the
Racings.

N

March,

March,
(Or the TROOP.)

The Officers come to the Front; the Serjeants go to the Rear; the Drummers divide, and with the Music, march to the Flanks.

Halt.

The Officers and Serjeants order their Arms*.

N. B. When the Platoon Exercise is ended; the Battalion should be permitted to rest for a Quarter of an Hour, that the Soldiers may be cool and fresh, before they begin the Firings and Evolutions.

* I think Officers should order their Fusils, instead of resting them on their Left-Arms, and perform the standing Salute in the same Time, and with the same Number of Motions it is done with Spontoons: The marching Salute may be performed also with the same Number of Motions from advanced Arms. This, in my Opinion, has a more graceful military Appearance, than the present Method of saluting with Fusils, and would answer extremely well for a Regiment of Foot, because it qualifies the Battalion Officers to keep Time with the Grenadier Officers, which otherwise cannot be done.

Take.

Take Care to prepare for the
Charge.

(A Caution.)

Grenadiers, cover the Flanks of the
Battalion.

The Grenadiers face to the Left; the
Battalion stands fast.

March.

The second Platoon of Grenadiers moves
briskly to the Left; and when it has
passed the Left Flank ten Paces, it halts:
The first Platoon of Grenadiers moves
slowly, so as to be within the same Dis-
tance of the Right Flank: The Drummers
beat a Point of War.

Front.

The Grenadiers face to the Right.

Fix your Bayonets.

The Whole fix Bayonets.

N 2

Shoulder.

Shoulder.

The Soldiers shoulder their Firelocks,

Prime and Load.

The Whole load,

Rear Ranks move to close Order,

The Officers and Serjeants recover their Arms; the Officers go to the Right-about.

March.

The Center and Rear Ranks close to the Front; the Officers march into their proper Intervals, and the Serjeants in the Rear cover them; the Pioneers draw up in the Rear of the first Platoon of Grenadiers; the Music in the Rear of the first Captain's Division on the Right; the Drummers from the Flanks form in three Ranks in the Rear of the Reserve*: The Super-

* My Reason for posting the Drummers in the Rear of the Reserve during the Firings, is this: When the Drummers

Supernumerary Officers go to the Rear through the Intervals, and post themselves four Paces in the Rear of their respective Companies; and upon the Commencement of the Evolutions, they are to come into the Front, which subdivides each Company into two Platoons,

Firings.

Battalion perform the Firings.

(A Caution.)

[See Fig. 2. Plan 1.]

The Battalion being ready to perform the Firings, the Commanding Officer orders the Preparative to beat; upon which, the Whole make ready, and the Battalion fires two Rounds by Sub-Divisions alternately, from the Flanks to the Center. The General beats.

mers are posted near the Flanks, or divided in the Rear of the Grand Divisions; the Commanding Officer, whose Post is in the Front of the Center, will not find it easy to convey his Orders to the Extremities of the Battalion with the Expedition necessary to stop the Drums, or change from one Beat to another; whereas, when they are within Hearing of him, he can give his Orders verbally, or let them know what he would have done by Signal from the Orderly Drums.

N. B. The Grenadier Drummers are to stay with their own Company.

Second

Second PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires two Rounds by Sub-Divisions, from the Center to the Flanks : The Grenadiers fire last, but in Turn, by Word of Command from their own Officers. The General beats.

Third PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires two Rounds by Grand Divisions : The Grenadiers are to fire (both Platoons together) by Word of Command from the Exercising Officer. For Particulars see the Firings, Chap. III.

**Battalion change your Front to
the Rear.**

(A Caution.)

This Evolution is to be performed in the Manner directed in Article II. Chapter IV.

PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires one Round by Sub-Divisions alternately, beginning on the Right Flank, which was before the Left. The General beats.

Second

Second PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires one Round from the Center to the Flanks. The General beats.

Third PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires one Round by Grand Divisions. The General beats.

Battalion come to your former Front.

(A Caution.)

See Article II. Chapter IV.

Battalion perform the Firings
advancing.

(A Caution.)

March.

On this Word of Command, the Battalion advances, the Drums beating, the Foot march.

(First PREPARATIVE.)

The Drummers cease beating; the Battalion halts; the Whole make ready, and fire one Round by Sub-Divisions from the
Flanks

Flanks to the Center. The General beats.

March.

The Battalion advances; the March recommences.

Second PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion halts, and fires one Round by Sub-Divisions, from the Center to the Flanks. The General beats.

March.

The Battalion advances, the Drummers beating the Foot March.

Third PREPARATIVE.

Battalion advances, and fires one Round by Grand Divisions. The General beats. See Article V. Chapter III.

N. B. The Grenadiers fire as if the Battalion had been going through the Firings standing.

Battalion

Battalion perform the Firings re-
treating.

(A Caution.)

Face to the Right-about.

The Whole go to the Right-about.

March.

The Battalion marches to the Rear;
the Drummers beat the Retreat.

First PREPARATIVE.

Upon the Preparative the Drummers
cease; the Battalion comes to the Left-
about briskly, and fires one Round by
Sub-Divisions from the Flanks to the
Center. The General beats.

Face to the Right-about.

The Whole go to the Right-about.

O

March.

March.

The Battalion moves to the Rear: The Drummers beat the Retreat.

Second PREPARATIVE.

The Whole come to the Left-about, halt, and fire one Round by Sub-Divisions, from the Center to the Flanks. The General beats.

Face to the Right-about.

The Battalion goes to the Right about.

March.

The Whole marches to the Rear; the Drummers beating the Retreat.

Third PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion comes to the Left-about briskly, halts, and fires one Round by Grand Divisions. The General beats. See Article V. Chapter III.

N. B. The Grenadiers fire in Turn with the Battalion.

Battalion

Battalion, to the Right wheel by
Sub-Divisions, March.

The Battalion wheels to the Right by
Sub-Divisions *.

To the Right form the Battalion.

See Article III. Chapter IV.

PREPARATIVE.

This Preparative should beat the Moment the Second Division of the Right Wing halts; The Battalion fires one Round, beginning on the Right and ending on the Left; the Divisions are to fire as fast as they come up. The General beats.

* In wheeling to the Right, the Soldiers should look to the Right, in order to keep even with their Right Hand Men, and cover Ground, in Proportion to the Distance they respectively are placed from the Flank. In wheeling to the Left, the Whole must look to the Left for the same Reason. The Method at present used in wheeling, is for Soldiers to look the contrary Way they wheel, in order, (as it is mentioned in *Bland*) to bring about the Rank even; but, I think, it is self-evident, that the Wheelings must be more regular, if every Man is ordered to look to the Man he is to dress and keep even with, either upon his Right or Left, not to the Man who is to dress with him.

Form the Battalion to its former Front.

See the same Article.

March,

See the same.



PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires one Round from Right to Left by Sub-Divisions, as fast as they can form. The General beats.

Battalion, to the Left wheel by Sub-Divisions, March.

The Battalion wheels to the Left by Sub-Divisions.

To the Left form the Battalion.

See Article IV. Chapter IV.



PREPA-

PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires one Round by Sub-Divisions, beginning on the Left and ending on the Right. The General beats.

Form the Battalion to its former Front.

See the same Article.

March.

See the same.

PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires one Round by Divisions from Left to Right. The General beats.

Battalion, from the Center,
form the Column.

(A Caution.)

March.

See Article V. Chapter IV. and Figure 1.
Plan 2.

PREPA-

PREPARATIVE.

Column halts, See the same Article.

Form the Battalion.

See the same.

Battalion pass the Bridge.

See Article VI. Chapter IV.

March.

See the same Article.

PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires one Round. See the same. The General beats.

Battalion repass the Bridge.

PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires one Round. See Article VI. Chapter IV. The Retreat beats; the Battalion having repassed the Bridge.

PREPA-

PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires one Round. See the same Article. The General beats.

Battalion form the Square.

See Article VII. Chapter IV. and Figure 2. Plan 2.

March.

See the same.

Face Square.

See the same.

PREPARATIVE.

The Square fires two Rounds. The General beats.

Reduce the Square.

(A Caution.)

March.

See Article VII. Chapter IV.

Battalion

Battalion fire a Volley.

(A Caution.)

All Vollies are fired by Word of Command from the Exercising Officer; and the Moment the Soldiers have fired they are to recover their Arms.

Charge your Bayonets.

The Front Rank charge their Bayonets.

March.

The Battalion advances in slow Time, Center and Rear Ranks with recovered Arms: The Drummers beat a March.

Charge.

Upon this Word of Command the Battalion advances with all possible Expedition; the Drummers beating a Point of War.

Halt.

Halt.

The Whole stand fast, and dress; the Front Rank recover Arms. The Battalion having performed this Part of the Field-Day Exercise, the Soldiers should have half an Hour to rest before they proceed farther; during which, they are to clean their Pans and wipe their Bayonets.

The Battalion having rested, the Soldiers stand to their Arms, by Signal from the Orderly Drums: The Whole prime and load; and the Exercising Officer proceeds in the following Manner:

Battalion, by Sub-Divisions, fire
obliquely to the Right.

(A Caution.)

PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires one Round by Sub-Divisions obliquely to the Right, either from the Flanks to the Center, or from the Center to the Flanks, at the Option of the Commanding Officer. See Article VI. Chapter III. The General beats.

**Battalion, by Sub-Divisions, fire
obliquely to the Left.**

(A Caution.)

PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires one Round by Sub-Divisions, obliquely to the Left. See Article VI. Chapter III. The General beats.

**Battalion, from the Flanks, fire
obliquely to the Center.**

(A Caution.)

PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires one Round by Sub-Divisions, from the Flanks to the Center; the Right Wing fires obliquely to the Left, and the Left Wing obliquely to the Right, except the two Center Sub-Divisions, which are to fire in a direct Line to the Front. The General beats.

Battalion

Battalion perform the Street Firings.

(A Caution.)

March.

See Article VII. Chapter III.

PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires two Rounds. See the same Article. The General beats.

Form the Battalion,

See Article VII. Chapter III.

Battalion perform the Parapet Firings,

PREPARATIVE.

The Battalion fires two Rounds. See Article VIII. Chapter III. The General beats.

In Summer-Time, there should be three Field-Days every Week ; viz. *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*; and as many

as the Weather will admit in the Winter-Time; and the Battalion should fire with Ball once a Week at least, at Targets made for the Purpose, to accustom the Soldiers to it, and make them Marksmen. Powder and Ball should not be spared upon those Occasions; for it is impossible to make a Battalion sufficiently steady to come to Action with Veterans, without expending a necessary Quantity of Ammunition for the Purpose.

Field-Day Exercise is calculated for the Instruction of Soldiers and young Officers, in the Performance of their Duty in real Action; wherefore, it is incontestably evident, that no Firing or Evolution should be attempted on a general Field Day, which is not practicable upon actual Service; for this Reason, I have endeavoured to bring the one as near the other as possible. Whether I have succeeded, I humbly submit to the superior Judgment of Gentlemen who have been often in Action.

As this short Work is confined to the Duty of a single Battalion of Infantry, I thought it unnecessary to give any Directions about the Mounting of common Guards, because it is the first Part of his Duty a young Officer is taught when he joins a Corps.

With

With Regard to passing in Review, I refer it to General *Bland's* Treatise of Military Discipline, revised and adapted to the then Practice of the Army by Colonel *Faucitt*, in the Year 1759. It is the same now it was then, with this Difference, that the Battalion marches by the Reviewing General before the Exercise, which I think a very good Improvement; for the Soldiers make a much better Appearance before they are ruffled with Firings and Evolutions, and perhaps covered with Dust, than they can after.

However, as Mr. *Bland* has not been particular in Article II. of Chapter V. as to the Compliment due from the Drums and Colours to the Rank of the Reviewing General, it is not improper to mention it here.

Field Marshals, and Generals of Horse and Foot are intitled to a March, and to be saluted by the Officers and Colours: Lieutenant Generals have a Right to three Ruffles on the Drum, and to be saluted by the Officers, but not the Colours: Major Generals are to be received without Bayonets; they are to have two Ruffles on the Drum, but not saluted by the Officers: Brigadier Generals are intitled to one Ruffle on the Drum; but as that
Rank

Rank is now obsolete in our Service, I think Colonels in the Army, as they are next to Major Generals, have a Right to it.

N. B. If a superior Officer is Commander in Chief, where he Reviews a Corps, he has a Right to be received with a higher Compliment than his Rank intitles him to.

C H A P T E R V L

S E A D U T Y.

WHEN a Detachment of Marines is sent on Board a Man of War, the Commanding Marine Officer should take their uniform Coats, Hats and Caps from them, also their white Shirts, a Pair of their Stockings, and a Pair of Shoes, and lock them up in the Marine Store-Room. Each Man's Necessaries should be tied up separately in a little Bundle, and tallied, to prevent Mistakes betwixt the Soldiers: By this Management the Mens Cloaths will be saved, and the Marine Officers will be qualified to turn out a clean well-dressed Guard for the Reception of a superior Officer, who is intitled to one; and when disembarked to do Duty with Land Forces on Shore, they will be able to make a Soldier-like Appearance; besides, it prevents their selling their Necessaries for Spirits or Tobacco, which is commonly done on board a Ship. It will answer another very good Purpose, that
when

when Marines get wet upon Deck in bad Weather, they will have dry clean Things to put on, which must be very conducive to the Preservation of their Health. Soldiers should always wear Sea Caps, Jackets, and cheque Shirts on board a Ship.

The Marines should be exercised often, to keep them in Practice, that they may not forget the Whole of what they were taught on Shore. The best Method, in my Opinion, to exercise Marines on board a Ship is, first to draw up the Soldiers in a single Rank round the Deck, facing inwards, and make them go through the Manual and Platoon Exercise in that Position: The Officer stands in the Center to give the Words of Command, and to see that every Man is as attentive as if he had been ashore in Battalion. So soon as the Platoon Exercise is ended, the Detachment must be formed into three Ranks, at either Side of the Deck, facing outwards, and subdivided into small Platoons, according as you have Room. The Soldiers are then to get their Cartridges, and prime and load; upon which, the Preparative beats, and the Front Rank Men moves up to the Barricade, and the three Ranks perform the Parapet Firings. (See Article VIII. Chapter III.)

When

When the Detachment fires six Rounds, the General beats : The Officer must then form his Detachment two deep, (see Article VIII. Chapter IV.) and perform Parapet Firing in that Order. In those two Methods of performing Parapet Firing, the Soldiers should be accustomed to present obliquely to the Right and Left. No other Firing or Evolution should be attempted at Sea : It can answer no Purpose whatsoever to puzzle Men with Impracticabilities. Soldiers kept in constant Practice in the Manner prescribed, cannot forget more than they will be able to recover in two or three Days on Shore. Marines should be accustomed to fire frequently with Ball on board a Ship at a Mark, hung for the Purpose at the Extremity of the Fore-Yard Arm.

If a Man of War should happen to engage to Leeward, which many of our Sea Captains are fond of, to prevent an Enemy from running away, the Marines of Course must be drawn up to Windward ; in that Case, the Soldiers should be formed three deep, and perform the Parapet Firing by Ranks, in the Manner directed above : By this Method they will be qualified to keep up a successive and almost incessant Fire upon the Enemy's Decks, which are open to them.

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ther Advantage results from it, which is, that the Men are covered from the Enemy's Musketry while they are loading; besides, I do not think that two Ranks can fire clear of the Barricade, which in reality is a Breast-Work, when the Soldiers are drawn up to Windward, especially if it blows fresh.

When a Ship of War engages to Windward, the Marines must be drawn up to Leeward, two deep, and they are to perform the Parapet Firing standing quite close to the Barricade; after they have once made ready, they should prime and load without moving their Feet, or coming to a Shoulder, which will save them two Motions, and consequently expedite the Firing. In this Case, a Platoon of the best Marksmen should be picked out, and ordered to take Aim, and fire at the Enemy's Port-Holes: Two or three expert Men killed at a Gun may silence it for half an Hour. Marine Officers ought to be particularly attentive to Time their Firings with the Motions of the Ship; that is to say, never to give Fire but when the Ship is rising with the Wave: If you fire when she pitches, you hit nothing but Salt-Water.

When a Man of War is ordered to be cleared for Action, one of the Marine
Arm-

Arm-Chests should be lashed upon the Grating abaft the Mizen-Mast, to hold Ammunition, which will give the Soldiers more Room to act, and perhaps prevent many Accidents that may happen in supplying them with Cartridges as often as they are wanted: And as Sea Engagements are sometimes tedious, I think the Ward-Room Arms should be brought upon Deck, in Case the Soldiers should have Occasion for clean Muskets. If the Enemy should attempt boarding, the Marine Officer should draw up some of his Men, in a Rank entire, and post them wherever the Effort is most likely to take Place, so as to be qualified to receive the Assailants upon the Points of his Bayonets.

An Officer who commands a Detachment of Marines on board a Ship of War, should be peculiarly attentive and kind to the Sick; he ought to visit them once a Day at least, see that the Surgeon and his Mates give them proper Attendance, and not let them want any Thing that can be had. He should also take Care that strict Justice is done to his People with Regard to their Provisions, and not let one of them go in Debt, or take up Slops of any Kind, if it can possibly be avoided: At the same Time, mistaken Humanity ought not to influence him to overlook military Mis-

demeanors; on the contrary, he should bring Delinquents to condign Punishment. This is the true Way for an Officer to make himself loved and feared by his Men, and then he will be sure to be obeyed. Private Men have their Feelings as well as their Superiors, and often judge properly between Right and Wrong; which every Officer should consider who has a Command, be it great or small.

It is the Duty of every Marine Officer who has the Honour to command, or belong to a Detachment, to make the Marines exert themselves upon every Occasion for the Good of his Majesty's Service, and to endeavour to promote Harmony and Unanimity between them and the Seamen. However, he is not to suffer his Men to be beat or abused: A Soldier should never be struck at Sea or on shore; the Articles of War are sufficiently rigorous to punish Offenders, and the Soldiers of a Patriot King who fight the Battles of their Country, ought not to be treated like Slaves at the Option of hot-headed Individuals.

There are several Captains in the Royal Navy, (to their Credit be it spoken) that will not punish Marines legally, with a dozen Lashes, without the Knowledge and

- and Concurrence of their own Officers ; but those are Gentlemen who know the Service, and likewise know the Decorum necessary to be observed between Gentleman and Gentleman, notwithstanding any local Superiority of Command.

S U P P L E.



S U P P L E M E N T.

MANY People think it unnecessary in Time of Peace to attend to Discipline strictly, or fatigue Men (as they stile it) with Exercise, but that is a most absurd Notion: During a Peace, when Soldiers have little more to do, they should be formed and fitted for War, by being made thoroughly conversant with the Theory of their Profession.

An Encampment in the Neighbourhood of an Enemy, or a rolling Ship of War in the Bay of *Biscay*, are very improper Places to teach Men their Firings and Evolutions; therefore, they ought to know both perfectly before they are sent upon Service. It cannot be expected that Soldiers will perform in Action what they never saw in a Field of Exercise.

The *Romans* owed all their amazing Victories and boundless Conquests to Discipline; and so thoroughly were they convinced of it, that they exerted themselves more, (if possible) and exercised their
Troops

Troops oftener in Time of Peace than in Time of War.

The King of *Prussia* seems to have adopted this Maxim: He owes his astonishing Successes last War, and, perhaps, the Preservation of his Dominions, to the Discipline and Perseverance of his Army.

The *British* Troops are chiefly indebted to the military Abilities of his late Royal Highness the brave Duke of *Cumberland*, for the uncommon Glory they have most deservedly acquired in all Parts of the World, last War.

The late great General *Wolfe*, who was an Honour to his King, a Friend to his Country, and an Ornament to his Profession, formed and disciplined the Twentieth Regiment of Foot, during the last Peace, to so good Purpose, that it became a Pattern Corps in the Army.

I apprehend, that the Facts herein mentioned, are sufficient to convince every Man that Discipline is the Life and Soul of a Soldier's Profession.

The Utility of keeping a Body of Marines employed in Time of Peace, is too obvious to require Explanation; they were much wanted at the Commencement of the last War, and subsequent to
their

their being raised and repeatedly augmented, there were so many sudden Demands for them, that the Commanding Officers at the different Divisions, were under a Necessity of embarking Recruits before they had Time to learn the Manual Exercise.

I belonged to two Line of Battle Ships last War; in the first of which, we embarked Ninety-two raw Recruits, who never burned a Grain of Powder before they came on board; in the second, we got Seventy-six, who came from *Ireland* but a few Days before, and were still more awkward, if possible. Very providentially for us, we met no Enemy of Force either Cruize; if we had, the Marine Officers might have been severely aspersed by the Public, without being culpable; for it is impossible for Officers, let them be ever so alert, to make Men fight who do not know how to load their Muskets.

The generality of People inconvertant with military Matters, are very unreasonable upon those Occasions. There are Thousands in this great Metropolis that think an *English* Man of War ought to take or destroy any Enemy she meets, without considering how the ship is man-

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ned, or making the least Allowance for Wind, Weather, superior Weight of Moral, or any Incident which may happen in Action.

Another grievous Inconvenience attends the embarking Recruits before they are seasoned by mounting Guards, and other Shore Duties, which is, that they generally die like rotten Sheep.

I remember, in one of the Ships I belonged to, we buried thirteen Marines in less than two Months, and sent Sixty-three to the Hospital at *Plymouth*, the greater Number of whom died.

However, in Case of a future War, those Inconveniencies may be avoided by good Management. As Nurseries are now established for training Marine Soldiers, there may be a sufficient Number of well-disciplined Men always ready for his Majesty's Ships of War upon any unforeseen Emergency.

It is much more necessary for our Subalterns to be expert in their Duty, than for the Subalterns of matching Regiments, because, if the latter are young and inexperienced, or lately come into the Service, they are never without old Officers at Hand, qualified to instruct and direct them; whereas, our young Second Lieutenants

tenants are subject to have separate Commands on board small Ships of War, where they have not experienced Officers to advise with, and are consequently often at a Loss how to conduct themselves.

I think it would be for the Good of the Service to send three or four Marine Officers from each Division to *Woolwich*, every Summer, to learn the Use of Artillery, by which they would be enabled to teach the Soldiers how to work Cannon; and the Marines may be instructed in the Exercise of the great Guns, in the Sea Way, on Shore, by practising it on the Platforms in the Lines contiguous to the three Divisions, being properly provided with Ring Bolts and Sponge Ropes for the Purpose, which would make them doubly useful on board a Man of War.

Marine Subalterns should be ordered to exercise the Battalion occasionally in their Turn. Every Officer of Marines ought to be acquainted with the Field Duty of an Adjutant, for the Reasons above-mentioned; and it would be much for the Advantage of the Service, and the Corps, if an Officer of Rank and Experience was to be appointed Adjutant-General of Marines, to visit the three Divisions every Year, but to reside in *London*, in order to

inspect and superintend the Marine Arms, Ammunition, Accoutrements, and Cloathing; and report the State and Condition of the Whole to the Lords of the Admiralty. All Returns, Muster - Rolls, Applications, &c. should come through his Hands; which he could revise, correct, and model, so as to be able to lay them before the respectable Board of Admiralty in a proper Manner, and to explain and solve any Difficulty that may arise. This would prevent Misapprehension and Blunders, which must inevitably happen, while those Matters remain under the Direction of People who cannot possibly be supposed to know any Thing of the Business of a Soldier.

The Marines are well cloathed, but their Arms and Accoutrements are in general very bad; they should have Shoulder Belts, Pouches, and Iron Rammers. Wooden Rammers are enough to disconcert the best Battalion of Infantry that ever went into a Field, in the Firings: I have seen forty Men at common Exercise, and there were twelve Rammers broke in firing six Rounds; by which, it is plain they are very unfit to come to Action with. Notwithstanding all these Disadvantages, the Marines have done their Duty

Duty most becomingly during the last War, particularly at *Belleisle*, where they had the Thanks of the General, which the Commanding Sea Officer generously mentioned, in a very spirited Stile, in his public Letter.

The Royal Navy is the Bulwark and Protection of the Commercial Interests of this Land of Liberty; therefore, the Marines who are appointed to assist and do Duty in it, should have an equal Encouragement with the Army in Point of Rank, &c.

There are many salutary Regulations wanting to make the Marine Corps what it ought to be; but, I leave it to Gentlemen of superior Rank and Experience, whose more immediate Province it is, to point out those Regulations. However, I cannot avoid saying, that the capital Hardship which affects Marine Officers most feelingly is, the being prevented from changing with the Army. It is a certain Disadvantage to both Services; a reciprocal Intercourse might be useful, convenient, and instructive to all Parties.

This Preclusion stops up the Road to Preferment, and makes it impossible for a Marine Officer, were he to serve fifty
Years,

Years, to attain a higher Rank than that of Lieutenant Colonel; which is a dismal Prospect for a young Man who has Ambition, and perhaps Capacity, to distinguish himself in the Service of his King and Country.

F I N I S.

